FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

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THE WILMINGTON AND CHARLOTTE RAILROAD.

We have received (says the Wilmington Herald,) the following letter from Col. Walter L. Steele, the Commoner from Richmond, and on account of the interesting character of its contents, have taken the liberty of spreading it before our readers. Mr. Steele, it will be remembered, introduced in the House the bill for the charter of the above named Road, and was mainly instrumental in procuring its passage. The provision excluding the State from exercising a controlling influence in the affairs of the Company, we regard as an excellent one.

RALEIGH, Feb. 2, '55.

T. BURR, JR. ESQ:—Inasmuch as a good deal of misapprehension seems to exist in relation to the provisions of the "Act to incorporate the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road Company," I have thought proper to give a synopsis of that part of the act which authorizes assistance on the part of the State. The *act* differs, in some respects, from the *printed bill*.

When individuals or corporations subscribe *five hundred thousand dollars* the Company is then formed. The work is to be laid off into sections of twenty-five miles each, and is to be commenced at the Eastern end. Whenever the Company shall construct and put in operation, twenty-five miles of the road, and shall give to the State a mortgage on the real and personal estate of the Company, including all it may acquire until the whole road is completed, the Public Treasurer is required to endorse the bonds of the Company to the amount of $200,000. When the second section is completed, he is required to endorse to the same amount, and so on, *toties quoties*, until the road is built to the town of Charlotte—except on the completion of the section next to the last, when he endorses to the amount of $400,000, unless the last section is less than twenty-five miles and then a *proportionate sum*, preserving the ratio of $8000 to the mile. The part of the road *west* of Charlotte will receive assistance to the amount of two thirds of the cost. *Individuals control the road entirely*—the State having no director in it. General Alexander McRae, Alfred Smith, Thomas A. Norment, James P. Leak, Walter R. Leak, D. A. Covington and C. J. Fox, are the general Commissioners.

I confess that the charter is not *quite* as favorable as I should have been pleased to have had it. It will do, however, and we ought not to complain. A more favorable one *could not have been obtained*.

The very fact that we are not to be clogged with the State influence in the construction and arrangement of the road, is, of itself worth a great deal. No State director, unless he is a Stockholder, can feel the interest enough in a public work to cause him to devote much attention to its welfare. Private interest is worth, in the management of property, all the patriotism that was ever preached in 4th of July orations.

I am contented with the charter. Now, shall the road be built? Is it worth the struggle? Will *your* people suffer the opportunity to pass unimproved, of having a direct communication with the West, of which they have been dreaming for years, and now, with effort can realize? Will the people along the line fail to obtain the means of selling their products to North Carolina merchants? These are questions which will be answered after a while. I shall ask them elsewhere with my tongue, and hope to hear a favorable answer from those at least among whom I live.

Very respectfully,
WALTER L. STEELE.

From the Mobile Tribune.

BUYING MARBLES: OR, "HARD TIMES" IN LILLIPUT.

Pa—(Reading a newspaper, mutters)—"No rise in the rivers—never going to rise *again*, I believe, wife."

Little Daughter—(with brown eyes and ringlets, six years old)—"Papa!" wistfully.

Pa—"Well, Carrie!"

Little Daughter—"I wish the rivers *would* rise!"

Pa—"Why? what have you got to do with the rivers rising?"

Little Daughter—"A great deal, papa; for then the boats would run."

Pa—"And what have you to do with the boats running, my child, hey?"

Little Daughter—"They would bring the cotton down."

Pa—(Looking over his spectacles)—"And what have you to do pet, with cotton bales?"

Little Daughter—"Why, if the cotton was down, pa, you would be able to sell it, you know, dear papa!" smilingly.

Pa—"And what then?"

Little Daughter—"You would have plenty of money."

Pa—"Well?"

Little Daughter—(Laying her little hand on his shoulder, and looking up into his face)—"Then you could pay ma that gold twenty dollar piece you borrowed of her, you know, papa."

Pa—"And what then, minx?"

Little Daughter—"Then mama could pay aunt Sarah the ten dollars she owes her."

Pa—"Ah, indeed! And what then?"

Little Daughter—"And aunt Sarah would pay sister Jane the dollar she promised to give her on New Year's, but didn't coz she didn't have no cotton, I mean no money, pa."

Pa—"Well, and what else?"—Pa lays down the paper and looks at her curiously with a half smile.

Little Daughter—"Cousin Jane would pay brother John his fifty cents back; and he said when he got it he would give me the half dime he owes me, and two dimes to buy marbles; and that is what I want the rivers to rise for and the big boats to run! And I owe nurse the other dime, *and must pay my debts*."

Pa looked at ma. "There it is!" he said: "We are all big and little, like a row of bricks. Touch the head one, and, *presto!* away we all go, down to my little Carrie here. She has, as a child, as great an interest in the rise as I have. We are all, old and young, waiting for money to buy marbles."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15, 1855.

THE OLD BANKS.—The House of Commons has been most severely exercised by the debates on the subject of Banking, and particularly on the bill to re-charter the Bank of the State. The Raleigh papers furnish a very meagre account of these debates, which we learn from private sources were earnest and excited. Among other things, it is said that Mr. Baxter, a gentleman of high character, and decidedly among the most talented men in the Legislature, preferred a charge on Saturday last, that the President of the Morganton Branch of the Bank of the State (R. C. Pearson, Esq.,) had *shaved* notes which he had previously refused to allow to be discounted by the bank, and had afterwards turned said notes over to the bank. This charge is understood to have been made on the authority of Mr. McKesson, a member from the county in which Morganton is situated. And it is said that Mr. McKesson has freely said the same thing in private conversation during the present session. But, when the charge was presented publicly to the House, Mr. McKesson backed out from it. The following is from the Standard's report:—

Mr. Baxter commented very severely on the manner in which the branch banks were managed, and instanced some occurrences which came to his knowledge.

Mr. Outlaw defended the banks from the charges made against them, and thought it unfair that all should suffer by the imprudent act of one officer.

Mr. McKesson said he regretted exceedingly that a private conversation with a private friend should be spoken of before this General Assembly. It is due, Mr. Speaker, said Mr. McK., to state to this House the facts as they occurred: this was a private transaction, the gentleman alluded to purchased the note with his private funds, gave his private draft on his private friend in New York. So far as my own knowledge goes, entirely disconnected with the bank. I should have said nothing, said Mr. McK., but knowing I was the person alluded to, I do it in justice to myself and to the branch at my town. For fear that some member may entertain an erroneous impression I state publicly I have no cause to complain.

Mr. Baxter commented on the statement made by Mr. McKesson, and charged partiality and favoritism for political purposes upon some of the branch banks.

Mr. J. G. Bynum commented on the remarks of Mr. Outlaw and charged that the applications of the Cape Fear and State Banks were made to suspend the necessity of new Banks, and thus procure a monopoly of banking throughout the State. Mr. B. said the Cape Fear Bank was of some service to the people of the State, but denied that the State Bank was of the slightest public benefit.

Mr. Winston spoke in favor of the present Banks until the Speaker announced the hour for recess."

After this the bill to re-charter the Bank of the State passed the House by the extraordinary vote of 85 to 7.

RE-CHARTER OF THE BANKS.—It is strange, that during the whole of this session there have been doubts at Raleigh and elsewhere whether the Legislature would grant a renewal of charters to the two principal Banks in the State, and yet, that when the matter came to a vote, there should turn out to be merely a nominal vote against them—a majority of 78 for one and of 73 for the other. The Legislature has shown more wisdom on this subject, than could have been expected under the circumstances of novel schemes and of natural prejudices; and the almost entire and remarkable absence of party feeling in the discussions and in the votes is highly creditable to the Legislature. The subject is properly apart from and above party feeling, and the Legislature has had the good sense, in the main, so to consider and to treat it.

What may be the extent of the restrictions imposed by the acts for renewal, we know not. We hope, however, (without being at all confident,) that they are not such as to prevent their acceptance by the stockholders. The restriction of the issue of small notes is a very bad feature. It will work great inconvenience to the public, and good to no one.

BANKING.—Among the amendments adopted by the Commons to the bill to charter the Bank of Wilmington, was one to strike out the words "or its equivalents," wherever they occur, the effect of which will be, if the Senate concur, to require the whole capital stock to be paid in in specie. And another amendment forbids the doing of any business until $400,000, (half the capital) shall have been paid in. Go it, reform!

THE REVENUE BILL.—After the passage of this bill through both Houses, it appears to have been necessary to introduce two bills in the Senate "explanatory and amendatory" of it. This is a specimen of loose legislation.

These supplemental bills were probably made necessary by incongruous amendments made to the bill whilst passing through the two Houses.

THE PLEA OF POVERTY.—*A Good Hit.*—In the course of the debate on the bill chartering the Fayetteville Rail Road, one of the Representatives from Orange, Mr. Turner we believe, spoke rather sneeringly of the *poverty* of the counties through which the proposed road was to pass. In reply, Mr. Humphrey of Onslow, said:

"He complains that the portion of the State between Fayetteville and Beaufort is too poor to be improved. Let me turn back to the pages of the North Carolina Legislature in 1848 we find the representatives of the county of Orange upon this floor urging upon the State the necessity of embarking in this great enterprize, and we also find foremost among the champions of improvement the identical gentleman himself urging and pleading for this road, not upon the principle of endorsed bonds, but by the aid of the State to the tune of two-thirds of the stock, and what was the reason assigned by the gentleman? Upon what ground did he justify this extravagant request? Why sir, upon nothing more nor less than the *plain simple* and *homely* plea of *poverty*: and sir, I am informed by honorable gentlemen now present, that this was *the available plea*, and secured the State's aid to the work. How artfully the gentleman "blows hot and cold!" The poverty of his constituents entitled them to $600,000 for Railroad purposes, while the poverty of other sections entitles *their* application to nothing, that is the sarcasm of the gentleman, which I consider nothing. The gentleman gives us unmistakable evidence of a classical taste, and fine forensic ability, but sir, while stirring up literary gems and oratorical flights he has forgotten that brightest jewel of human character, *consistency*."

COUNCIL OF STATE.—At the late meeting of the Council, Hon. Calvin Graves of Caswell, and N. E. Canady of Granville, were appointed Members of the Internal Improvement Board; and Mathew Shaw of Beaufort, and Alfred Jones and W. W. Holden of Wake, of the Literary Board.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In the Senate, on Friday, the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plankroad Bill, the Roanoke Navigation Bill and the Public Road Bill, passed their 3d readings. The Revenue Bill was discussed at length and passed its 2d reading, 31 to 8.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, a bill, introduced by Mr. Cofield, incorporating Carolina Hotel Company in this town, passed its 3 readings. The Bill to improve the Navigation of the Yadkin, east and west of the Central Road, passed, 60 to 38. A Bill authorizing a loan to Laurinburg Academy; one in favor of Messrs. Moore & Biggs (Revisal of Statutes;) one changing the title of the Police Magistrates in this Town and in Wilmington to *Mayor;* and one incorporating the Newbern Mutual Insurance Company, passed their 3d readings.

Mr. Waugh, from the committee to whom various Temperance memorials had been referred, reported against the enactment of a prohibitory law. The report was ordered to be printed.

A bill to increase the Salaries of Governor to $3000, Treasurer $2000, and Clerk of Treasurer to $750, passed its 3d reading.

Saturday's proceedings were detailed in our Correspondent's letter, published in Monday's Observer.

In the Senate, on Monday, a resolution allowing the Treasurer $1,000 for the sale and negotiation of State bonds, was passed.

The bill to incorporate the Alamance and Caswell Plank Road Company passed its second and third readings.

The resolutions concerning the Seaman's Friend Society, at Wilmington, passed their third reading.

The resolution instructing the public Treasurer to receive in payment of public dues no bills of a less denomination than three dollars was adopted by Ayes 19, Noes 15.

The resolution in relation to the Farmers' Bank of Elizabeth City, published in our last, passed 3d reading.

In the House, on Monday, a few Revised Statutes, and some unimportant bills were passed. The most of the day was spent in discussion of Banking. The report of the proceedings, as we find them in the papers is not intelligible, the House not seeming to know what it was doing, of course the reporters could not.

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Feb'y 13.

Messrs. Editors:—The bill chartering the Fayetteville and Beaufort Railroad was taken from the table, read the second time and passed; read the third time and laid on the table on motion of Mr. Shepherd, who desired time to prepare certain amendments.

The bill incorporating the Washington Savings Bank passed its third reading.

The remainder of the day was consumed in the consideration of the bill to re-charter the Bank of the State, on its second reading. A large number of amendments were offered and the ayes and noes called on nearly all. They were voted down for the most part. A spirited and determined warfare exists between the *old bankers* and the *new bankers*, and considerable feeling exists. While the former favor the re-charters, those opposed fight off the question with amendments, and by calling the ayes and noes. After a long struggle the bill passed its second reading—ayes 85, noes 7. Messrs. Baxter, D. F. Caldwell, J. G. Bynum, G. Green, Love, Singeltary and Vance voting in the negative. The rules were suspended, the bill read the third time, and passed. So this vexed subject is out of the way!

The bill to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear was made the special order, to continue till disposed of.

The Senate was engaged in the consideration of local bills; in fact there is but little on the table in that end of the Capitol.

The order to adjourn on Wednesday has been rescinded, and Saturday substituted.

Yours, Q. IN THE CORNER.

LATEST—from our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Wednesday, Feb'y 14.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As the sands of the Session run low, I am compelled to make short communications, as a large amount of the business done is of a purely local character.

Last night the House indefinitely postponed a bill to increase the capital stock of the Fayetteville and Western plankroad, by ayes 40, noes 41. It seems that the Cape Fear region is not in for many "benefits" from this Legislature. Why it is I am not prepared to say; but this much I can say, it is not on account of illiberality on part of the representatives of Cumberland County. Of Messrs. Warren Winslow and J. G. Shepherd especially I take pleasure in saying that their course throughout the session has been of the most liberal character; and I do think, in all justice, that more favor should have been shown Cumberland than has.

The bill chartering the Fayetteville and Beaufort railroad passed its third reading to-day. This is a bare charter, asking for no aid from the State, and of course this poor *privilege* could not be well denied.

The bill to re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear passed its second and third reading this morning. Its charter expires in 1880, five years earlier than the State Bank. On the vote, there were only six votes recorded against it: Messrs. Baxter, D. F. Caldwell, Chadwick, G. Green, Love and Singeltary. Seventy-nine voting for it.

The bill to charter the Bank of Clarendon was read the second time and passed without opposition.

The bill then passed its third reading—ayes 64, noes 19.

The Bank of Plymouth passed its second reading—ayes 44, noes 29. Read third time and passed.

The Senate was engaged mostly on local bills. The amendments of the House to the bills rechartering the State Bank and the Bank of Cape Fear were agreed to.

A motion was made to indefinitely postpone the bill chartering the Bank of Greensborough, but was lost by the casting vote of Speaker Winslow—he voted against the indefinite postponement.

An amendment was made to the House bill concerning Salaries and Fees. The amendment provides for $2,000 for the Comptroller and $1,200 for the Secretary of State. The other Salaries, as adopted by the House, were stricken out by the Senate; they having been heretofore provided for in a separate bill.

A resolution has been adopted instructing the Governor to negotiate with some Artist for a bronze statue of Washington.

The bill chartering the Atlantic and North Western railroad passed its third reading.

The Senate concurred in the amendments made to the bill chartering the Bank of Clarendon.

A large number of members have left for home.

Yours, Q IN THE CORNER.

THE U. S. SENATE.—This body, to which the country has been wont to look with confidence in times of danger, is fast losing its exalted character. Not only have the really great men passed away, and are passing away—the giants, distinguished alike for talents, for conservatism, and for patriotism;—but their places are filling up with pigmies and fanatics. Clay, Webster, and Calhoun are gone. Berrien, Everett, and Rives, too, not far behind them in the qualities of Statesmen. Badger, Dawson, and Shields go out on the 4th of March next.

Taking the place of these great men, we find numbers of such mental calibre as Reid and Biggs; or, what is infinitely worse, enemies to the Union, miserable, one-idea abolition fanatics. There are already in the Senate, of this class, Sumner and Wilson of Massachusetts, Seward of New York, Wade and Chase of Ohio; not to mention half a dozen others whose free soilism approaches so near to abolitionism as to be scarcely distinguishable. But after the 4th of March the ranks of the ultras are to be swelled by Durkee of Wisconsin, Trumbull of Illinois, Harlan of Iowa, and perhaps others yet to be elected. *There will be nearly as many abolitionists as Whigs in the next Congress.*

In regard to the recent elections in Wisconsin and New York, we copy the following paragraphs, which are believed to be from reliable sources:—

"The Senatorial contest in Wisconsin has resulted in the election to the U. S. Senate of Hon. Charles Durkee, a free soil member of the two Congresses before the last. He is one of those men who see visions in the daylight, who are influenced by dreams and by that enthusiasm which is a source of infinite private enjoyment, but which can never be appealed to in the conduct of public affairs without the most mischievous results. His abolitionism recognizes no limits and stops at no difficulties; and my impression is that he does not regard the constitution of the United States as any impediment to the full accomplishment of universal emancipation. But though his public character is thus deformed by a blind unreasoning philanthropy, he is, in private life, a most pleasant, accommodating, and estimable man; and what is exceedingly singular, with all his wild and radical anti-Southern notions, he was the most popular northern member of the Congress in which he served among Southern men. He is withal a man of wealth and some cultivation of mind and taste."

A promising picture, truly!

But now as to Mr. Seward. The Philadelphia North American says,

"Seward's re-election is a remarkable result, in view of the powerful influence wielded by the Know-Nothing party, to which he is hostile, and which was and is especially hostile to him. Many of his old personal friends and supporters were members of the American order, and by its influence no less than thirty-seven of them were elected to the Legislature.

"When the course of events developed the fact that the American movement in New York State was being perverted to the purposes of a single faction, the whole of Mr. Seward's friends, both in and out of the Legislature, left the order, and formed a new one of their own. The extent of the mischief done by this did not become known to the other party until the Whig Legislative caucus was held, at which Mr. Seward received almost a unanimous vote. Previous to this the Legislature passed a resolution absolving its members from any extra judicial oath taken by them. The election of Mr. Seward to the Senate was a natural consequence of these events. The thirty-seven American members who voted for him are terribly anathematized by the Know-Nothing journals of New York; but as it seems to have been a game of deception all round, the public generally will feel but little sympathy with either party. Mr. Seward is undoubtedly one of the ablest men in the Senate, and his course latterly has been much freer of ultraism than hitherto. A great deal of the hue and cry raised against him on account of his hostility to slavery is solely attributable to the personal ambition of those in whose way he stands."

The New York Tribune has a special dispatch announcing how Mr. Seward's election was celebrated in Washington:

"Senator Seward's house is crowded this evening with his friends among the Senators and Representatives, and other citizens and strangers. A splendid band, and an excellent supper, are among the pleasing accessories. The whole scene is most gratifying. A number of Southern Congressmen are present."

The Albany Evening Journal in its jubilation over the election, pays the following compliment to the Democratic members of the Legislature:

"It is due to the Democratic members of either branch of the Legislature, to say that no factious opposition came from them."

KNOW NOTHINGISM.—We are not fully informed as to the principles of this party; but it is a good sign, that it is bitterly abused by the Locofocos at the South *and* by the abolitionists at the North. A party so opposed must have good points. The leading abolition papers in New York especially, such as the Tribune, the Times, and the Evening Journal, are waging a furious war upon the Know Nothings. In regard to the late re-election of Seward, the Tribune says exultingly, that the Know Nothings "*are only 'responsible' in the premises for the inadequacy of their power to fulfil the 'keen desires of their will'*—that is, to beat Seward. "THEY WOULD HAVE BEATEN HIM IF THEY COULD—NO DOUBT OF THAT."

Yet here at the South the re-election of Seward is charged against the Know Nothings by the Locofoco papers!

The following is from the Richmond Whig:—

The Seward Fraud.—Every mail brings us additional proof of the fraudulent means by which William H. Seward was re-elected to the Senate. And every mail brings us the most conclusive and convincing testimony to the fact that the Know Nothings of New York exerted themselves in the most energetic and determined manner to prostrate and defeat the great arch-traitor to the Constitution and the Union. That this grossly misrepresented and vilely abused order are animated by a sincere purpose to put down slavery agitation and crush the master spirits of Abolition fanaticism at the North, their strenuous and united exertions against the re-election of Seward demonstrate beyond the possibility of doubt. The howling and cursing of the whole kennel of raving Abolitionists, with Greely and Weed at their head, prove indisputably that the Know Nothing organization of the Empire State did its duty in this respect and did it manfully and earnestly.

It is one of those strange phenomena which no Democratic press at the South has yet attempted to explain, that if the Know Nothings of New York are Abolitionized, and are *not* a national party upon the question of slavery, why it is, that the entire Abolition faction of that State are pursuing them with a rancor and denouncing them with a bitterness almost unparalleled in the annals of political warfare! Is it not remarkable that the Abolition leaders there should not encourage, seize upon, and gladly make use of the Know Nothing organization, if, as Southern Democrats represent it, it is the ally and support of the Abolition party? We have put this question to Democratic editors, over and over again! But with what success? Have they dared even to attempt an answer? Nothing of the sort. They have preserved a studied silence—a silence which denotes clearly enough their miserable trickery and proverbial unfairness.

The treachery of some of the Know Nothing members in the election of Seward has led to scenes of great excitement at Albany. Speaker Littlejohn was burnt in effigy on Monday night last in front of the capitol, and Dr. Thomas shared the same fate in front of the Journal office.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Pee Dee Star says that at the present session of this Institution there are already 80 scholars.

SUPREME COURT.

The following are the decisions delivered in the Supreme Court since our last notice:

By NASH, C. J. In Otey v. Hoyt, from Pitt, reversing the judgment. Also, in State v. Moss, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment.—Also, in Streater v. Bank of Cape Fear, from New Hanover, in equity, dismissing the bill with costs.

By PEARSON, J. In Freeman v. Mebane, in equity from Bertie, overruling the demurrer. Also, in Kiser, in equity, from Forsythe, dismissing the bill. Also, in Nelson v. Hughes, in equity, from Beaufort, dismissing the bill.

By BATTLE, J. In Turnage v. Green, from Pitt. Also, in Holt v. Clapp, in Equity, from Alamance, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Halsey v. Haughton, in Equity, from Perquimans, injunction to be made perpetual.

Solemnities of an Oath.—The February number of the Knickerbocker gets off the following, for the benefit of courts, lawyers, witnesses, &c.:

"A correspondent in Ottawa county, Michigan, from whom we are always glad to hear, gives us the following '*Scene in the Mayor's Court at Grand Rapids.*' Mayor Church presiding. Witness called up to be sworn by the clerk.

Clerk. 'You do solemnly swear——'

Mayor, (*with dignity*). 'Stop! The witness will hold up his right hand.'

Clerk. 'The man *has* no right hand, your Honor.'

Mayor, (*with some asperity*). 'Let him hold up his *left* hand then.'

Clerk. 'He has had the misfortune to lose his left hand *also*, as your Honor will perceive.'

Mayor, (*savagely*). 'Tell him to hold up his right *leg*, then; a man cannot be sworn in this court *without holding up something!* Silence, gentlemen! Our dignity must be preserved!' (Witness sworn on one leg.)

A Smart Dog.—A friend of ours has a dog which used to be very smart. He says:

"There wern't anything in all Kentuck," said he, "that could begin with him, 'cept once. One day we started a bar [bear,] a regular snorter. He put right straight off and the dog after him, an' I brought up in the rear. They were soon out of sight, but I follered on for a mile or so, and came out at last on a clearing, where was a log hut, an' a feller setting down an' smoking his pipe as comfortable as possible.

"Did you see anything of a dorg an' a bar, going' by here?" sez I to the feller.

"Yes I did," sez he.

"Wal, how was it?" sez I.

"Wal," sez he, taking his pipe out an' drawing his coat sleeves across his face, "it war about nip an' tug, though I think the dorg had a leetle the advantage."

"How was that?"

"Wal, *he was a trifle ahead.*"

The San Francisco Sun is responsible for the following: "We met a grammarian, who had just made an unsuccessful tour through the mines, conjugating, or rather cogitating, thus: 'Positive, *mine*; comparative, *miner*; superlative *minus!*'"

WHAT OUR WIVES LOVE.

A wife once kiss'd her husband, and said she,
"My own sweet William, how dearly I love thee!"
"Who ever knew a lady, good or ill,
Who would not love her own sweet will?"

MARRIAGE STATISTICS.—The Wilmington Herald copies a paragraph from the Greensboro Patriot, as to marriages in Guilford, (in the last Observer,) and says:

Being a little curious to see how the record stood in New Hanover county, we stepped up to the Clerk's office, and ascertained that during the last year he had granted 230 Marriage Licenses; and he assured us, that he verily believes that in every case the marriage was consummated. One or two years ago, however, an incident occurred, which illustrated in a forcible manner the truth of the adage, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." A man went with his license in his pocket to be married, when, behold! another individual, presumably without whiskers, inasmuch as it was a bare-faced transaction, pulled out a prior license and walked off with the bride, leaving No. 2 disconsolate, and minus the small change which such interesting slips of paper ordinarily cost. Think of his "feelings!"

The present year opens rich. During last month there were 14 Licenses granted, or one every other day, almost, which, considering the times, will do.

A Clergyman's Wife.—A Welsh clergyman applied to his diocesan for a living. The Bishop promised him one; but, as he was taking leave, he expressed a hope that his lordship would not send him into the interior of the principality as his wife could not speak Welsh. "Your wife, sir," said the Bishop; "what has your wife to do with it, she does not preach, does she?" "No, my lord," said the parson, "but she lectures."

MARRIED,

In Tallahassee, Fla., on Sunday, 28th ult. by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Rutledge, Lieut. LARDNER GIBBON, U. S. N., of N. C., and ALICE REBECCA, daughter of the late John S. Sheppard, Esq.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line.—Feb. 13, Str Flora McDonald with goods for Worth & Utley, S J Hinsdale, S Young, Gilmer & Glenn, W Fulton, A J Hale, G H Lee, Winbourn & Wittey, E Belo, Crumpler & Co, Stafford, Clark & Co, D & B Watson, J Newlin & Son, Hauser & Wilson, A Stalker, Dillon, Johnson & Co, C N McAdoo, H B Dowles, J Stafford, W A Lash, Morrison, Richardson & Co, E L Winslow, H L Myrover, G W Williams & Co, W McIntyre, King & Hege, D R Manf Co, R T Long, W & T Black, D Murphy, J Cowles, Martin, Bitting & Co, J A Craven, B Craven, C B Mallett, J Piggott, D Beard, J B Starr, J & T Waddill.

Lutterloh & Co's Line, Feb 14.—Str. Fanny, with passengers, and goods for P P Johnson, W McIntyre, Bryant & Pritchett, J & T Waddill, Troy & Marsh, B W Kinlaw, J D Callais, Ray & Pearce, W Draughon, T A Norment, S W Tillinghast, Bruce & McLean, C B Mallett, R Gray.

[Cape Fear Line.] Feb'y 15, Str Gov Graham, with Boats Alamance and King, with goods for Tomlison & Claywell, Deep River Co, J Cowles, S J Hinsdale, M W Jessup, Worth & Utley, Lash & Moore, M Shaw, Prather & Smith, C N McAdoo, Silver Hill Co, Winbourn & Witty, C Benbow, Barnhardt & Sullivan, J W Field, J M Worth & Co, A A & F Sowell & Bro, D Murphy, W A Lash, M Boger, H L Myrover, C W Andrews, J M & D Worth, A A McKethan, J Hussey, W M Farabee, E B Gaither, J W Thomas, Dillon & Johnson, C & J G Anderson, J Newlin & Sons, D Hackney & Sons, P C Saunders, D Blum, M L Holmes & Co, S C & L Fox, Morrison, Richardson & Co, W & T Blake, Island Ford Co.

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fifth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, January 29th, 1855.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, Dec. 16, 1854. 6*tf

HARRINGTON'S
Male and Female School.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, *Principal.*
WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant, Male Department.
Miss ANN M. MCEACHIN, Teacher in Female Department. Assistant to be provided.

THE Fourth Session opens January 15th and closes May the 31st.

Fair inducements are offered to young ladies and gentlemen, in indigent circumstances, who design to prepare for teaching.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber will accommodate a limited number of young ladies in his family.

Tuition in both Departments, $8, $10, $12½, to $15 per session. Extra.—Music on the Piano Forte, with use of instrument, $20. Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and French, $5 each.

Carbonton, Dec. 8. 50-tf*

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, A. M., } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, A. B., }

THE Third Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 1st of January, 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders. It is designed to prepare students for College, and for the common business occupations of life. The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

TERMS: $8, $12, and $16 per Session. Board, Wood, Lights, &c., $6 per month.

Oct. 27. 44*tf

1,000 SPIRITS TURPENTINE

CASKS now on hand and for sale at $2 25 Cash. Interest will be charged on acc'ts for Bbls. after 30 days.

Orders for Bbls. left at the Stores of Messrs. Cook & Johnson or Jas. G. Cook, Esq. will be attended to.

ALSO,

125,000 BRICK will be ready for delivery about 15th October from my Brick Yard in Campbellton.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 36*-tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Jan'y 27. 70*tf

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county.

Oct. 28, 1854. 44*tf

SPEECH OF THOMAS J. MORISEY.

OF ROBESON.

On the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad.

Mr. SPEAKER:—I hope the Senate will indulge me for a short time, whilst I speak my own sentiments upon this bill before the House, and the honest convictions of those whom I have the honor, in part, to represent upon this floor. And though, humble and inexperienced will be my efforts, yet, sir, the subject is one of great and vital importance to North Carolina, and my immediate constituents. Surrounded as I am with gentlemen of talent, legislative experience, and high-toned patriotism, I would shrink from the task of addressing such a body, did not the happiness, the welfare—I might almost say the political salvation,—of my constituents demand this effort at my hands. And sir, where interest and duty demand my ability and exertions, I would be recreant to my sacred trust, were I to hesitate or waver in the discharge of those duties incumbent upon me. I claim but little legislative experience, and have not the vanity to imagine that I can inform the Senate upon its duties or responsibilities. I claim but an humble position in talent and experience; but I stand *second to no one* in pride of my native State, and a patriotic desire to improve her physical, mental and moral condition. I desire to see all local prejudices annihilated forever, and every portion of her soil "bloom and blossom as the rose." And how can these great and valuable interests be promoted? Only by proper and judicious State improvements. Individual enterprise may and will do much to promote the interests of many of her citizens, but never can achieve the welfare of all.

I shall not weary the patience of the Senate by entering upon the catalogue of the many improvements completed and in progress in the State. I am opposed to no improvement, the results of which will be beneficial to North Carolina. I am sorry we have so few whose results are calculated to elevate the State, and properly to unite the West with the East. This union, Mr. Speaker, should long since have been made, if our State would ever be what she will become,—with all her resources properly developed. The railroad which we desire to build in my section of the State we honestly believe a State work of great importance. My friend from Anson has so thoroughly and eloquently proclaimed the details of this road, that I will endeavor not to repeat what he has so wisely and so justly said. By reference to the map it will be seen, that in our section of the State, nature has afforded very few conveniences for transportation, and legislation none. No rivers, upon whose waters we can send off our produce to market—no railroad facilities—no plankroads, and no market within our own State conveniently near. This sir, is the sad and lamentable condition of our section of the State. But where does our trade tend? Does it go to the markets of our own State, where it properly belongs, and where it ought to go? No sir, it goes to South Carolina, enriching her towns, and giving them greater commercial facilities. And I am sorry to admit, that it must continue to go to South Carolina, and thus drain our State of many and great advantages, unless we obtain this charter. The advantages of such a work are almost incalculable. In the first place, a better regulated State pride must and will follow beneficial State improvements, by keeping alive the important fact, that we are trading in our own State, and in our own commercial towns—enlarging their commercial advantages, and materially adding to their prosperity and happiness. By this means every youth learns to properly appreciate his own State, and her many advantages; and thus his pride of State "grows with his growth, and strengthens with his strength. By this means, advantageous associations are often formed, which lead to lasting friendship, and sometimes to great State and commercial benefits.

Again: By the construction of this road, the produce now building up the towns of South Carolina will be diverted to Wilmington, where it properly belongs,—thus enriching all the country through which the road passes,—and bearing our own products to our own sea ports, increasing the energy of our own citizens, and adding character and commercial fame to Wilmington—a town ever to be remembered for her noble and great efforts in the cause of internal improvements. And thus, by adding to her exports North Carolina products, we acquire much greater facilities in commerce, and must necessarily enjoy, in the commercial world, higher distinction and much more enlarged credit. We may thus enable Wilmington to enter largely into a direct trade with Europe, and thus purchase at home many things as cheaply as we can now purchase them in New York. These things will be a proud consummation of the efforts of every true son of North Carolina. Look again at the exchanges in that section of the country, where we propose to run this road. We are now chartering banks for the benefit and convenience of our own people, in their varied business of life; and the more of our own notes we use, the more beneficial will be our legislation. But instead of using our own bank paper in the contemplated route of this road, we use South Carolina paper, because we are obliged to trade in that State; and where we trade from necessity, we must take such money as constitutes the exchange of those with whom we trade. They give us less for our produce, very often, and *their own* bank bills to carry home with us. We are now limiting our banks to five dollar issues, but when we sell our produce in South Carolina, we return with small notes,—and thus have for our circulation paper of another State, injurious to our own institutions. This evil will be avoided by the construction of this road. And, sir, our legislation should always be directed to improve the welfare and prosperity of our own citizens, and prevent every drain of our products, injurious to us and deleterious to the interests of our own State.

These, Mr. Speaker, are some of the many advantages to be derived from the completion of this road. We ask this charter, because we think it right and proper for this Legislature to grant it. We ask it because this is a road beneficial to us, and incalculably important to North Carolina. By its completion, *four millions* of dollars will be added to our commercial exports, and *four millions* of dollars of our own paper be added to our circulation. We ask it in justice to those who have contributed to the advancement of other great improvements, and asked nothing at the hands of the State. The representatives from this section of the State have ever been generous and liberal in uniting to build up the interest of North Carolina. This road is a rival of no other work of improvement, and hence will not injure them in any considerable degree. A few bales of cotton or a few bushels of corn may seek this means of transportation, which have, from necessity, been otherwise directed. But, sir, it will never divert trade from other sources where it properly and legitimately belongs. This contemplated road will run through a rich and valuable country, whose people are as loyal, intelligent and patriotic as any in the State. I think I may venture the assertion, that the two counties which I represent upon this floor, have furnished to the world more Ministers of the Gospel and more good school teachers than any two counties in the State. My own county of Robeson has, I believe, at this time, as many students at our University as any county in the State. These, Mr. Speaker, are some of the reasons why we ask this charter. I believe this Legislature cannot and will not turn a deaf ear to our earnest wishes and our expectations.

But, Mr. Speaker, should I be disappointed in the generous and liberal sentiments of this Senate, and this road be refused us, still, sir, we will be North Carolinians. Refuse us every thing and degrade us as you may, we will still love our native State and hope and look forward to brighter and better days. I wish every legislator to feel the force of this.

> "Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
> Who to himself hath never said,
> This is *my own, my native land.*"

When we feel this sentiment in our Legislature, we must and will be more liberal in our improvements, and look more particularly to State pride and State developments. I am a States' Rights man, Mr. Speaker and am extremely desirous for the advancement of my State in all her resources, which will make her one of the richest, as she is now one of the noblest, States, in this confederacy. And, I will add, if there be within her sacred borders one so lost to self-respect, so lost to the duty he owes to his native State, as to dare to injure her fair fame,

> "May Life's unblessed cup for him
> Be drugged with treacheries to the brim.—
> And, when from earth his spirit flies,
> Just Prophet, let the damned one dwell
> Full in sight of paradise,
> Beholding heaven, and feeling hell."

These are the sentiments that all should feel, as we are rapidly advancing to greatness and glory. Whatever may be the fate of North Carolina, such will be mine. Her destiny will be my destiny—"through evil as through good report." I will be with her. Should we perform our duty, "in after years our children's children will rise up and call us blessed." And in the language of one of her noblest sons,

"Carolina, Carolina, Heavens blessings attends her."

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS OF THE REV. JOHN R. McINTOSH.

A few of the friends of the Rev. John R. McIntosh, having heard that his Address delivered to the pupils of Floral College at the last Examination, was published in some paper in South Carolina, and thinking that it must be imperfect, owing to its being published from memory, and that a goodly number of his friends did not hear it, not knowing that he intended to deliver an address; have requested a copy of the same from Mr. McIntosh for publication. It is as follows:—

It is not my purpose, at this late hour, to inflict a speech on you; but the circumstances of the occasion, and my own situation, make it befitting that I should make a few remarks.

It is now about 20 or 25 years ago, since the importance of Female Education began to be felt in this community; and some unavailing efforts were then made to have an Institution of high order. The interest then subsided until about 15 years ago, when a number of citizens assembled at this place for the purpose of raising Funds, by way of donations; but this effort also proved a failure.

After leaving this meeting it occurred to me, that the plan of a *joint stock company* might prove more successful in the way of securing Funds; and on mentioning the plan to persons interested, it was deemed worthy of a trial. I volunteered my services as agent, when I had opportunity from my professional engagements: and in a short time nearly five-sixths of the present available stock was subscribed.

A building committee was appointed, and soon buildings were under contract.

Another Committee, of which I was a member, was appointed to procure a Principal, and a Female to teach Music. The latter was engaged; and after one or two ineffectual applications the position of Principal was offered to myself, which position I accepted and occupied for thirteen years. How I discharged its duties, a disinterested Public have decided.

Here too, it was my good fortune to effect an intimate and honorable alliance with one, who has done that for this Institution and for this community, that no one else will have to do. Having had such an agency in, and having sustained such relations to this Institution, it cannot be expected that on taking leave of it, we shall have no regrets.

But we congratulate ourselves in having had the privilege of contributing to the improvement of the minds and hearts, and the formation of the character, of six or seven hundred young ladies; in having had the opportunity of planting a colony of daughters in different counties of this State, and in the adjacent districts of South Carolina, with one here and there from remoter States; who are admitted to compare favorably in point of Scholarship, in fitness for the social circle, and for usefulness, with those educated in the best Institutions in the State. We congratulate ourselves in having, in our administration, met the approbation and continued the confidence and good will of the patrons of the College, far beyond our most sanguine expectations.

We congratulate ourselves on having had bestowed on us, so much confidence, respect, and affection, from the young ladies,—that insubordination has been seldom exhibited, that if there have been more than one or two instances in which our adjustment of difficulties has not passed off to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, we do not know it,—that we never had an offence of sufficient magnitude to require the aid or responsibility of the Board of Trustees to settle; and that no suspension or separation from the College, as a case of discipline, has taken place during our connexion with it. We congratulate ourselves, in having had the confidence of the Board of Trustees, so far as a faithful discharge of duty and a wise and just administration of the laws of College are concerned,—as far as we know.

We congratulate ourselves in having to close our career in Floral College while it is in a prosperous condition.

From these facts, and under these apects of affairs, should the inquiry arise in the minds of any, why leave an Institution which seems to have the claims of a child on parents? I answer, the responsibility of our separation devolves not on us. Others have chosen to take upon themselves this responsibility, which to them may seem a light one, but it is one that we have not been willing to assume, notwithstanding we have labored under many disadvantages and encountered many difficulties, and notwithstanding other positions of equal, if not of more promise, have been offered to us.

Lastly. We congratulate ourselves in having had the opportunity of doing something to prepare social and intellectual entertainments for those persons who have honored us with their presence on our Festival occasions. Through them we have formed many acquaintances, that will long afford pleasant reminiscences.

Young ladies, we have often met with you and your predecessors on similar occasions, but not as we now meet you. Formerly we always expected, after a few revolving weeks to meet most of you again; but these are not our expectations at present.

We should be happy to continue our care and superintendence over you, and to assist in conducting you, as we have done others, through your Education. But we must leave that to be done by others.

We shall remember you with interest, and shall be pleased to know, that you, together with all the Alumnæ of this Institution, are faithfully discharging the duties devolving on you in the different spheres in which you may move; and that you are answering the great purpose of life, in being useful, and in glorifying God, that you may enjoy Him forever.

We now bid you adieu in the relation we have sustained to you.

We expect soon to go to the more "Sunny South"—hoping to be instrumental in building up another Institution, and in planting a colony of daughters there, who may do us equal credit, with yourselves, and share with you in contributing to our happiness.

"Sin is a ladder which, as the soul climbs
Despair takes out the rounds, and stops return,
Save by a leap, which largely must increase."

"To die! And what is death? 'Tis most through fear,
For as the clinging haze around the sun
Shows him in larger form, so misty fears
Make death appear much greater than he is."

LEGISLATIVE SKETCHES.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Hillsborough Recorder sketches a few of the prominent members of the House of Commons, as follows:—

RALEIGH, Feb'y 10, 1855.

Our friend, Mr. Turner, has made this week two very effective speeches upon the question of the State's taking stock in the Beaufort & Fayetteville R. R. He was listened to with great interest, and acquitted himself very handsomely. Col. Outlaw and he had much to do with the failure of the bill in the Commons. Mr. Turner has a high character amongst his fellow members; a character to which his undaunted gallantry, as exhibited upon one or two occasions this session has greatly contributed. Several of his efforts have been very highly complimented. Mr. Turner has made a firm and faithful representative for Orange this session. I say a *firm* one. The full meaning of this term will scarcely be appreciated by any one that has not personal knowledge of the fervor with which the subject of Internal Improvement has been pressed upon the Legislature. I believe that the new school Rail Road advocates are disposed to look askance upon the members from Orange, both in the Senate and House, as being untrue to the cause. It is unpleasant, no doubt, to be subjected to such criticism; but they may console themselves with the hope that when the fever has worn off it will not be considered unpatriotic or illiberal in members to have hung back from the effort that has been made to plunge North Carolina at one session into a new debt of *ten or twelve millions.*

I mentioned Col. Outlaw's name. I believe I do injustice to nobody in characterizing him as the first man in the House of Commons. He is our most pleasant Speaker, and I believe has succeeded in carrying his points more frequently than any other gentleman upon the floor. His colleague, Mr. Winston, is a young man of mark. He votes steadily against all sorts of schemes for involving the State in debt. He does so from a principle which he defends with ability, but which rather distinguishes him from the other Whigs.

Mr. Mebane, of Alamance, will combine upon himself as many suffrages upon the question, who is the most useful member in the House of Commons, as any other gentleman among them. He enjoys a very great consideration with all sides of the House. Speaking of *sides*, I may say that the Commons have seen very little of them this Legislature. The other night a Whig (Mr. Stubbs) moved to amend the Pilot law; a Democrat (Dr. Selby) opposed the amendment. Nobody from the inland counties knew anything about the subject, consequently they had a party vote, and Mr. Stubbs was left in a minority. I think it was almost the first party vote since the election of U. S. Senators.

Some other very excellent members are Gen'l Patterson, Mr. Gorrell, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Richard Smith, Mr. Steele, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Dortch, Mr. Shipp.

Our friend Mr. Amis, is universally respected as a gentleman of ability and integrity. I suppose it must have been unpleasant for the Orange Commoners to vote against the Rail Road which Mr. Amis so ingeniously and zealously advocated. Mr. Amis' position is very well denoted by his having been chosen the Whig candidate for Speaker at the beginning of the session. He has done nothing to forfeit his title to that compliment.

One of the ablest men in the Commons is Gen'l Bynum, of Rutherford. His head is a very clear one. His speeches are very effective for the purposes of attack; more so for attack I think than for defence. They are the very antipodes of those of his fellow mountaineer, Mr. Baxter. Nothing can exceed the great show of candor made by this latter gentleman during debate. I do not mean to say that there is wanting a reality of candor; but I think I have seen speakers equally as candid, who were altogether wanting in the same appearance of candor. Mr. Baxter's honest open countenance tends very much to produce this result. He has very much the confidence and the ear of the Commons.

Everybody has his weak point. Probably I am about to display one of mine. If so I yield to the common lot. The ablest man upon the Democratic side is Mr. Singeltary! Nobody else over there possesses anything like his acuteness and nerve. He represents the *old side* Democratic Party; is against all Internal Improvements by the State. His defect is that his courage degenerates into obstinacy, and several times this session, after a majority had been well ascertained to be opposed to his positions, he persisted in worrying the House with propositions and amendments for hours together. It was very unwise in him, and has much effected his popularity. Mr. Singeltary is a proud man, not a vain one. He is not more than 26 or 28, as I suppose. If he will bate something in his self-confidence, he bids fair to be a distinguished man.

Mr. Shepherd, of Cumberland, is upon the whole, the Democratic leader. I have spoken of him before. He is a very fine fellow, not given up to Party gods, or personal ambition; a man of unaffected good feeling, well informed, of a good intellect and a liberal advocate of Internal Improvements.

Mr. Dortch, is also a very useful, intelligent member, a good committee-man and a warm and firm friend of the Central Rail Road, of which he is a Director.

I have finished my pictures, and leave them to you to frame and hang up in the Recorder office.

The Election of Seward.—The Albany Evening Journal contains eight columns of the debate had upon the question of Seward's re-election to the State. That debate proves beyond all question that the Know Nothing council of New York used almost superhuman exertions to defeat the election of the great arch-traitor. All fair and honorable means were zealously and preseveringly resorted to by them—not a stone was left unturned—not a single effort or influence, which could be appropriately employed, was omitted, but every thing that human power could do, they did, and did willingly; and no man who reads the discussion referred to, but will be impressed with admiration of the order in this matter, and with the profound and earnest conviction that though they failed in their purpose, they deserve the respect and gratitude of every lover of the constitution and the Union. The Democratic press of Virginia may misrepresent and denounce them, and rave and rant to their heart's content, but it is impossible for them to ignore the simple and recorded facts of the case—facts which will carry conviction to the mind of every impartial man in Virginia and the South, and which ought to bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of those unscrupulous Locofoco partizans, who are daily calumniating the only men in New York who made a determined resistance to the re-election of William H. Seward.—*Richmond Whig.*

Frozen to death.—The Elmira Daily Republican learns that a stage driver, in going from Buxville to Tioga, on Tuesday night, froze to death. The passengers were also badly frozen.

A RHYMED CONUNDRUM.—BY CHARLEY.

"When is a broker," queried Jimmy Grimes,
"Like to a vagrant in the olden times?"
D'ye give it up? Well—when by fortune's shocks
The poor unfortunate gets "stuck in stocks!"

REMARKS OF MR. STEELE, OF RICHMOND,

Delivered in House of Commons, Feb'y 5, 1855.

In the debate in the House on the bill concerning "Salaries and Fees," Mr. Steele said, that he would not, at the present time, have said one word on the subject under discussion but for the fact that he had introduced, during the early part of the session, a bill to increase the salaries of certain officers, and allusion had been made to it during the progress of the present discussion. His friend from Warren (Mr. Jenkins) had said a good deal which in his opinion had nothing to do with the question. It was the case also with his friend from Iredell (Mr Sharpe.) Railroads, and the liberality or illiberality of any gentleman upon the subject of Internal Improvements, were entirely foreign to the question. The only issue was, whether the salaries of the officers whose pay it was proposed to increase, were adequate to the duties which these officers were required to perform. His opinion was that they were entirely inadequate. The Governor could not live in so expensive a place as Raleigh upon the present salary. This must be evident to any gentleman. The result of such a policy was to confine the office to men of wealth. This officer should be paid at least enough to meet his necessary expenses. The Governor is expected to live in good style and to show a liberal hospitality. This he could not do upon the present salary, and no Governor, from 1836 to the present time had been able to do it.

The Public Treasurer does not get enough. The labors and responsibility were very great. This officer is required to give a bond of $250,000. He had a great deal of extra labor in connection with the bonds of the State. He was required to sign his name to each bond and its coupons sixty-one times. At this rate he would be obliged to write his name upon the bonds for the North Carolina Railroad 183,000 times. A public Treasurer ought not only to be an honest man possessed of the ordinary mathematical, or rather arithmetical ability to enable him to keep his books correctly, but he ought to be a *financier.* He should have financial talent so that he might be able to suggest schemes of revenue to the Legislature, whereby the means of floating and liquidating the public debt can be raised with the least burdens upon the people. Such a man cannot be had for the salary now allowed. Give a good salary and you get a competent man.

This was equally true in regard to the other officers; but as the bill proposed to increase the fees of the Secretary of State he would say nothing in regard to that office.

It was true that these officers knew what the salaries were when they accepted. This, however, was no argument. The object was to get *competent* men, and the only question was whether the miserable salaries now allowed were sufficient to procure the services of such men. He thought they were not. If the salary of the Treasurer were $100 it would be easy to get plenty of persons to take the office. But would they be fit men? By no means—they would rob the public. *True economy* required the payment of adequate salaries to public officers. Public affairs would be better managed and money would be saved.

For these reasons and others which he did not have time to set forth, he would very cheerfully support the bill.

AN ACT

CONCERNING THE FAYETTEVILLE AND CENTRE PLANK ROAD COMPANY.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Capital Stock of the said Company may be increased to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the style of the said Corporation shall hereafter be, the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road Company.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the Public Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to subscribe to the increased capital stock of said Company the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, so that the State shall hold an interest of one thousand shares of fifty dollars each therein.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That to enable the State to pay her subscriptions to said stock whenever the same shall be required to be paid according to the calls of the Board of Directors, the Public Treasurer shall from time to time issue bonds or certificates of debt, under the great seal of the State, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Treasurer, and guaranteed by a pledge of the faith of the State, not less than five hundred dollars, payable in currency of the United States, France or Great Britain, at such points and places as the Treasurer may deem expedient, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding Six per centum, payable semi-annually, the principal of which shall be redeemable twenty years from the time they shall be issued.

SEC. 5. Whenever it shall be necessary to issue said bonds or certificates of debt, the Treasurer shall advertise in one or more Newspapers, and enter into [invite] sealed proposals for said loan, and it shall be his duty to accept the terms most advantageous for the State; and any premium paid thereon shall be paid into the public Treasury. *Provided* that said bonds shall not be sold for less than par, and that the said proposals may be opened at the City of Raleigh or any other place the Treasurer may designate.

SEC. 6. The net profit of the tolls of the said Company shall be first applied to the payment of the interest due on said bonds, before any dividends of profits be declared; and if there be any sum remaining after such payment, the same be declared among all the Stockholders, deducting from the State's share the amount of interest so paid; the intention of this act being to pledge the whole net profits of the road, in the first instance, to the liquidation of the interest of said loan: *Provided* however, that it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, and be is hereby authorized and directed, promptly and regularly to provide for and pay the said interest as it accrues out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. *Provided* also, that the Treasurer shall not pay over the moneys as provided in the said act until the Stockholders in the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company shall have accepted this act as an amendment to their Charter. *Provided,* the Directors of said Company shall declare a semi-annual dividend of profits, to wit: on the fifteenth day of June and the fifteenth day of December of each and every year.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That the State shall be entitled to have a number of Directors in said Company to be appointed by the Governor in proportion to the stock owned by the State.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That Ten Thousand Dollars of the subscription herein authorized on the part of the State be expended in the construction and continuation of the said Plank Road on the west side of Pee Dee River to the Town of Albemarle.

[Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 14th day of February, 1855.]

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

A contemporary, in noticing the proposal to light the streets of a village with red headed girls, says: "If we lived there we'd play tipsy every night, and hug the lamposts.

SEVEN DAYS LATER EROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Feb. 14.—The Asia has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 3d inst. Her news, so far as we can gather here, is not of much importance.

The Ministry have resigned, and the Earl of Derby has failed to establish a new Cabinet. Much anxiety prevails on this account.

Lord Derby, it was said, had tendered an invitation to a new ministry, which proved unsuccessful.

Palmerston, Russell, and Lansdowne, were all spoken of in connection with the new ministry.

No fighting of importance had occurred at Sebastopol. Supplies were rapidly arriving, and the troops were in a much better condition.

Prussia refuses to permit the French army to march through her territory until the difficulty with Greece is arranged.

The Hon. Pierre Soule is reported as seriously ill.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.

Markets.—Cotton—Milligan's circular reports the sales of the week at 37,000 bales. Prices were easier, but not quotably lower. Fair Uplands 5⅞.

For Flour and Wheat there was a speculative demand. Corn had declined one shilling. White was quoted at 44s. Carolina rice unchanged.

Consols unchanged. U. S. Stock has advanced. Consols closed at 91¼.

Tribute to a Revolutionary Patriot.—The name of St. Lucie county, in Florida, has been changed by the legislature of that State to Brevard, in honor of Ephraim Brevard, the author of the Mecklenburg (North Carolina) Declaration of Independence.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Robert W. Palmer, dec'd, at February Term, 1855, of Chatham County Court, gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them in a legal form within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Further Notice.

WILL be sold at the late residence of the dec'd, in Chatham county, one mile South of the Gulf, on Deep River, on the 8th day of March next, all the perishable Property belonging to said Estate, consisting of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c; Household and Kitchen Furniture; Farming Utensils; a quantity of Corn, Wheat, Hay, Straw, Shucks; two Wagons and Gear; one Ox Cart; one Carriage and Harness; one Buggy and Harness; one Cotton Gin; one set Blacksmith Tools; and a great many other articles too tedious to enumerate. And in addition to the above,

17 Likely NEGROES,

Men, women, boys and girls, &c. In said lot of Negroes there is a good Farm Blacksmith, three young fellows, good drivers. The women are good cooks, washers and ironers, and the girls are good house servants. Any persons wishing to supply themselves with good Negroes will not meet with a better opportunity than the present. Six months' credit will be given—the purchasers giving bond with two approved securities. Terms made more fully known on the day of sale.

G. W. GOLDSTON, Adm'r.
Feb'y 15, 1855. 75*3t

Fresh Garden Seeds!

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

HAS just received a large supply of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, among which are

ASPARAGUS.
BEANS—Early China.
" Valentine.
" Mohawk.
Large Lima.
BEETS—Finest Early Blood Turnip.
Early Flat Bassano.
Long Blood Red.
Smooth Long Blood Red.
White Sugar.
BORECOLE OR KALE—Green Curled Scotch Kale.
BROCCOLI—Early White.
" Purple.
CABBAGE—Early York.
" Sugarloaf.
" Flat Battersea.
Large French Oxheart.
" York.
" English Drumhead.
Comstock's Premium Flat Dutch.
True Green Glazed.
Fine Drumhead Savoy.
Green Globe Savoy.
CAULIFLOWER—Fine Early London.
CARROT—Early Horn.
Long Orange.
CELERY—White Solid.
Seymour's Superb White.
CRESS—Curled, or Peppergrass.
CUCUMBER—Early Russian—earliest known.
" Frame.
" Cluster.
London Long Green—fine.
Extra Long Green Turkey.
EGG PLANT—Large Purple.
CORN—Large Sweet, or Sugar.
LETTUCE—Early Curled Silesia.
Royal Cabbage.
MELON—Pine Apple.
Nutmeg.
WATERMELON—Mountain Sweet.
Mountain Sprout.
MUSTARD—Brown.
NASTURTIUM.
OKRA—Large White.
ONION—Wethersfield Large Red.
Yellow Silver Skin.
White Portugal.
PARSLEY—Curled or Double.
PARSNIP—Long Smooth.
PEAS—Early Frame, or June.
Large White Marrowfat.
PEPPER—Long Cayenne.
Cherry.
Large Squash, or Tomato.
Large Bull-nose, or Bell.
Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth.
PUMPKIN—Connecticut Field.
RHUBARB—Early Tobolsk.
Myatt's Victoria.
RADISH—Early Short-top Long Scarlet.
Demi-long Rose.
Early Scarlet Turnip.
White Turnip.
Yellow Turnip.
Black Fall Spanish.
SPINACH—Round, or Summer.
SALSIFY.
SQUASH—Early Yellow Bush Scollop.
White Bush Scollop.
Fall, or Winter Crookneck.
Autumnal Marrow, or Boston.
TOMATO—Large Red.
Large Smooth, or Round Red.
Pear Shaped, or Fig.
Large Yellow.
TURNIP—Early Flat Dutch, or Spring.
Large English Norfolk.
Purple-top Ruta-Baga.
SWEET HERBS, &c.—Sage.
Sweet Marjoram.
Sweet Thyme.
Summer Savory.

These Seeds are warranted of the growth of 1854, and of the very best quality in every respect.

For sale in lots to suit customers, from one to one thousand papers. SAM'L. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 26, 1854. 61tf

HARDWARE!

FAUST, WINEBRENER & CO.,

No. 45 NORTH 3D STREET, ABOVE MARKET.
(New Brown Stone Store, erected on the Old City Hotel Lot,)

PHILADELPHIA.

ARE now opening their Spring Stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., making one of the best assortments to be found in the country, which they offer at the lowest prices and on the most favorable terms.

Terms.—Six months' credit or six per cent. discount for cash, par funds.
Feb. 18, 1855. [aa] 75-9t

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—The Washington Intelligencer pays the following compliment to our fellow-citizen, the present Secretary of the Navy:

"*Efficiency of the Navy.*—By the passage on Tuesday of the bills for the reorganization and discipline of the Navy, the highest testimonial of approval of the earnestness and devotion of a public officer has been conferred upon the Secretary of the Navy Department, and leads us to hope that the bill for the *modest increase* of the Navy by the addition of seven steam sloops—and such vessels, we understand, eminently fitted for the defence of our coast in time of war, and for the protection of our widely-extended commerce in peace—will also receive the sanction of the National Legislature. We accordingly take pleasure in giving our humble approval to the energies honestly devoted to the glory and dignity of the country. Weakness but invites aggression, and we believe the greatest economy consists in the highest state of preparation to meet and thus to ward off the dread exigencies of war."

QUEER CONTRACT.—A commercial letter from Canton in the London News mentions as a fact that the Imperial party in China has begun with "a broken down Yankee," to take the city of Fat-Sau and a small fort near Wampoa. For the first he is to receive $50,000 and for the second $15,000. The letter says:

"The American Consul has intimated to this 'free and enlightened citizen,' that if he goes on this expedition he cannot expect their everlasting stars and stripes to protect him if he comes to grief.' The imperialists have, I understand, already paid a heavy amount in advance, and another American holds security for the balance. He has enlisted about 800 scamps of all sorts, and only waits for written authority from the mandarins. Foreigners generally are averse to the whole affair as being likely to lead to a general embroilment of all parties. This has been pointed out to the Chinese government, and has made them all at once uncomfortable about giving their open sanction to the thing."

Old bread may be made almost as good as new by dipping the loaf in cold water, then putting it in the oven after the bread is drawn, or in a stove, and let it heat through.

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE.

Attorney at Law,

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, on Bow Street.
Feb. 14, 1855. 75-tf
Town papers copy.

DRY GOODS.

OUR STOCK of Goods is still very good, and persons wishing to buy will please give us a call. We have on hand almost everything that can be called for, suitable for the Winter Trade, viz:

Plaid and Plain Delaines, Merinos, French and English Alpaccas, Canton Cloths and Bombazines at all prices, Plaid and Plain Silks, some very rich, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Linseys for Servants', Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; a large stock Calicos, White Goods, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Cambrics and Muslins, Irish Linen, also, S. C. H'dk'f's, Fine French Collars, Chemisetts and Undersleeves, Gloves and Hosiery, Blankets, Carpeting, Shoes, Bonnets, Hats and Caps, &c., &c.

W. F. & E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 15. 75-3m

3000 Lbs. NORTH CAROLINA

BACON HAMS, SIDES AND SHOULDERS.
1500 LBS. NORTH CAROLINA LARD, in Barrels and Firkins, for sale by B. ROSE.
Feb'y 15, 1855. 75-3t

READ.—*Something for every Man.*

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A LARGE and fashionable Stock constantly on hand. To all who wish decidedly handsome and well made Garments, from the best Material and at the lowest price, my Establishment will prove a great curtailer of yearly expenses,—this being the only House of the kind in this place, where a general assortment is kept, and where almost everybody can get suited. I have also on hand an extensive variety of Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Cravats, Pocket H'dk'f's, Kid Gloves, and other furnishing Goods. Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, Walking Canes, Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, Looking Glasses, Imported Havana Cigars, and Fancy Goods, India Rubber Over-Coats, Leggings and Sandals, Oil Cloth Coats, Pants and Jackets; together with a large assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING.

I am grateful for past encouragement of my friends and customers, and solicit a continuance of the same, and all who recommend their friends to trade at this Establishment can depend upon their being dealt with fairly, and receiving for their money its full equivalent.

Call and satisfy your wants.

GEORGE BRANDT,
South side Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
between the Market House, and Fayetteville Hotel.
Feb'y 14, 1855. 75-3m

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS.

THE Subscribers, intending to remove to the State of Arkansas, offer for sale the Lands belonging to them, on Lower Little River, in the county of Cumberland.

The tract consists of 3830 acres,—about 300 acres cleared and under cultivation, 50 acres of which are reclaimed Swamp. There are three locations on the land for residences, with all the necessary out buildings.

On one of the tracts there is a good SAW MILL, with two Saws and a Grist.

There are 4 tasks of Turpentine Boxes on the tract, and Timber plenty for the Saws.

A good part of the Land is Swamp, much of which is drained, though not cleared.

The locations are healthful, and the water good.

Persons who may wish to examine these Lands, can do so, by calling on either of the subscribers.

The sale will take place on the premises, on the 21st day of March 1855, and continue from day to day.

At the same time and place will be sold, the STOCK of all kinds, Farming Tools, &c.

The Lands may be purchased at private sale.

Terms of sale will be made easy and accommodating

ALEX'R WILLIAMS.
I. S. WILLIAMS.

Feb. 15, 1855. 75-ts
Carolinian copy.

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Female Complaints effectually Cured by Holloway's Pills.—Mrs. Mary Pearson, of Market-street, Missouri, (aged 45), about two years ago, was thrown on a bed of sickness for several weeks, her arms and legs became much swollen, and it appeared to the medical men whom she consulted, at this period of life, that she was dropsical. She gradually grew worse, until all hope of her being cured was abandoned by her husband and friends. At this crisis Mr. Pearson persuaded her to have recourse to Holloway's Pills, and by persevering with them for six weeks, she was perfectly well. They are an excellent medicine fhr young females, with obstructions in their health entering into womanhood.

*** Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 00 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19, 1855.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The Superior Courts for this Circuit commence to-day in Moore County. In the other counties they will be held as follows:

Montgomery,	Monday,	Feb'y 26.
Stanly,	"	March 5.
Anson,	"	" 12.
Richmond,	"	" 19.
Robeson,	"	" 26.
Bladen,	"	April 2.
Columbus,	"	" 9.
Brunswick,	"	" 16.
New Hanover, (2 weeks.)	"	" 23.
Sampson,	"	May 7.
Cumberland,	"	" 14.

THE So-Called NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. A writer in the Wilmington Herald says,—

"It is well ascertained, Mr. Editor, that a large amount of produce is already carried to the two points immediately west of Raleigh, on its way to market—the writer is informed that not unfrequently, 100 barrels of flour per day reaches them—but one barrel of which has reached this place up to the present time."

Not one barrel has yet reached Wilmington! It all goes to Virginia! The *North Carolina* Rail Road, which should be a means of concentrating trade in our own ports, is daily pouring into Virginia and South Carolina! And still it is dignified with the name of the *North Carolina* road; and has exerted a controlling influence in the late Legislature against a road that will have concentrated trade at our own ports. The same *North Carolina* road, too, which is doing so much for Wilmington, met with a liberal subscription from that place, which always turned a cold shoulder to any road from the West to Fayetteville.

Certainly, Wilmington has reason to be grateful to this Legislature, for she has obtained all that she asked.—*Wil. Herald.*

The case is slightly different with Fayetteville, which has only *given all that has been asked of* her. We must endeavor to console ourselves with the assurance, that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." Certainly, we have reason to feel prouder of our condition than if we had got all we wanted, and had coolly denied every thing to those from whom we got it.

"TADMOR IN THE WILDERNESS."—The N. C. Argus, alluding to the prediction of Mr. David F. Caldwell that Fayetteville is destined to become a 'Tadmor in the Wilderness,' reminds that gentleman, "First, that Tadmor in the Wilderness was built by Solomon, the wisest man that the world has ever seen, who thought it worthy of his fostering care, as long as he lived. Secondly, the names of the fools by whom it was destroyed are not even known to history, and never will be while the world stands."

There is great rejoicing at Newbern over the passage of the bill for a rail road from Goldsboro' to Beaufort.

THE SPECIE CLAUSE.—We understand that the absurd provision requiring the subscriptions to *all* the new and old banks to be paid in *in specie*, was adopted by the Legislature. It is therefore extremely doubtful whether any new bank chartered will go into operation. Such a result is supposed to have been intended by the movers of the proposition.

A VETO.—The President sent in a veto, on Saturday, of the French Spoliation bill.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.—Among the items not noticed in our report of last Wednesday's proceedings we find in the Raleigh papers the following:

Mr. D. F. Caldwell asked leave, and withdrew his bill to charter the Bank of North Carolina, (People's Bank.)

And that, for the present at least, is the end of Mr. Caldwell's grand financial scheme, with which Legislature and press have been so unmercifully bored. We suppose Mr. Caldwell takes home with him quite as hard an opinion of the Legislature as he expressed of us in one of his speeches. Opposition to his folly constituting "malignity," we imagine he found many "malignants" in the General Assembly.

THE COUNTY OF HARNETT.—The North Carolinian has been furnished with the following statement of the boundaries of the new county:

"Commencing at the point where Sampson and Johnston join Cumberland, thence direct to the mouth of Little River, thence up that River to Elliot's Mill, thence direct to where the road from Col. Murchison's crosses Hector's Creek, thence direct to the Moore county line where that road crosses said line."

PLEASANT, THESE HARD TIMES.—Our veteran newspaper collector, in sending us the amount of his liberal collections at Lexington and Salisbury, last week, remarks, "Never had I payments made more promptly and cheerfully than were made by your subscribers at Salisbury and Lexington."

It is rather complimentary to be paid at all in such times as these; how much more to be paid promptly and cheerfully.

Mr. C. C. McCrummen is authorised to settle subscription and advertising accounts for this office. He will attend the Superior Courts in this Circuit.

Munificent.—We learn that Mr. Maxwell Chambers, lately deceased, willed to Davidson College the munificent sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. Mr. C. has always been a warm friend of the above Institution, and has already done much for it—having endowed a professorship to be designated by his name.

He also left $50,000 to the Presbyterian Church, in this place.—*Salisbury Banner.*

The Watchman, subsequently received, says that the Davidson College bequest is $200,000.

Col. Francis K. Huger, a very distinguished gentleman of Charleston, S. C., formerly of the Army, died on Wednesday last, in the 83d year of his age. He was the generous individual who made the noble and daring effort to release Gen. Lafayette from his imprisonment in the dungeons of Olmutz, some 60 years ago.

SPEAKER WINSLOW, MR. BADGER, AND ASA BIGGS.—*A Rich Scene.*—An occasional correspondent has furnished us with the following sketch of a scene in the Senate:—

RALEIGH, Feb. 18.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE OBSERVER.—

The Legislature adjourned yesterday morning, having, in the language of the Wilmington Herald, "*covered itself with glory and the* STATE WITH DEBT."

Among the last *piquant* scenes in the Senate, was the family quarrel between those two high priests of the Democratic Church, Mr. Speaker Winslow, of your town, and the Hon. Senator elect, Mr. Biggs of Martin,—it was decidedly rich, and, to be fully appreciated, should have been heard. A description will fall far short; nevertheless, for the edification of your readers, I will attempt to give you the outlines.

On Wednesday, in advocating the passage of a charter for the Bank of Clarendon, speaking in reply to an argument of Mr. Rayner, on the issue of small notes by your Bank of Fayetteville, Mr. Speaker Winslow said, that before that Bank determined to issue those small bills, a very humble individual, now a member of this body, had been professionally consulted by the Directory, to whom he had given the opinion, that under the charter, the Bank had the right, if they felt disposed, to issue the small notes to which the Senator from Hertford so strongly objected, and as the matter was of vital importance to the Bank, that person further advised, that the opinion of Mr. Badger, "an admitted able jurist, a gentleman, who, for closeness of logic, for keen powers of analysis, and for all the high moral virtues which adorn the Christian gentleman, stands a head and shoulders taller than any man North Carolina had ever produced."

Mr. Rayner wanted to know, if he understood the Hon. Speaker *to say*, that for all the moral virtues &c., Mr. Badger stood a head and shoulders higher than any man North Carolina had ever produced?

Mr. Winslow replied, stated what he had said, and that though politically opposed to Mr. B., it gave him pleasure, and he thanked God he had the independence here in his place in the Senate, to say so;—it was but an act of justice to the man who so eminently possessed all those qualities to which he had referred.

Mr. Rayner, (*a little sensitive*, and with a recollection of once having some aspirations for Mr. Badger's place in the U. S. Senate,) with uplifted hands exclaimed, "shades of our revolutionary ancestors protect us!"

Next day, the Hon. Senator from Martin, Mr. Biggs, asked the attention of the Senate for a few minutes, in order to reply to some remarks made by the Honorable Speaker, Mr. Winslow, the day before, on the subject of Banking and Currency. Mr. Biggs, one would infer, considered himself the exponent of the true doctrines of his party on that subject, and took the Hon. Speaker to task for the heretical notions entertained by him, being, as he conceived, entirely at variance with the *old platform* of the Democratic party.

They had a rejoinder and sur-rejoinder,—when Mr. Biggs said: *another thing*, the Hon. Speaker had said in his remarks yesterday, to which *he could not subscribe*: if he had rightly understood the Speaker, he said, that for closeness of logic, keen powers of analysis, and all those virtues which adorn the Christian gentleman, *Mr. Badger* stood a head and shoulders higher than any man North Carolina had ever produced, or *ever would produce*. To this he could not subscribe, &c., &c.

Mr. Winslow in reply stated that he and the Senator from Martin had already occupied much, probably too much of the time of this body, but that he must be pardoned for a short trespass further on their patience. *He now* understood the reason of the lecture of the Senator from Martin. It was not so much *their difference on the currency* as it was *another matter* which the Hon. Senator had let out, in his last remarks, very much to him, Mr. W., like the *postscript* of a lady's letter, by far the most *tender* and *important* part—and lest the Hon. gentleman may have misunderstood him after sleeping for a night on what was said yesterday relative to Mr. Badger, he would again repeat it. He said that for closeness of logic—for keen powers of analysis, and for all the high moral virtues which adorn the christian gentleman, Mr. Badger stands a head and shoulders taller than any man North Carolina ever produced. He did *not say*, as the Hon. Senator from Martin had intimated, that he was a greater man than North Carolina *ever would produce*; he said no such thing, he intended to say no such thing—it was not for him to look into the womb of futurity, and see what *great men* might yet adorn and give character to North Carolina. *The Senator himself*, when he leaves this hall, and takes the seat of another gentleman on the fourth of March next, for aught he knew, *might rival* Mr. Badger *in all their excellences*. Sir, I trust he may; but the Senator will pardon me if I say, that *with the lights before me*, I am constrained to think Mr. Badger *very far his superior*; and I say this in no unkindness to the honorable Senator from Martin.

But he did take it as unkind in the Senator, after sleeping for a night on what was said yesterday, that he had not come and advised with him privately, instead of presenting this spectacle in the Senate chamber.

The Senator from Martin replied, he was sorry the spectacle was presented of two members of the same political party affording such *nuts* for some within these walls to crack: he knew they would enjoy the feast to their heart's content. He assured the honorable Senator from Cumberland that he had no unkind feeling towards him, &c.

Mr. Winslow said the apology *was ample*. It reminded him very much of an occurrence which took place in Wilmington some years ago, when a large number of the good citizens of that place proposed an excursion to Smithville and Bald Head on the old Prometheus. A certain personage, not very reputable, had managed to join the party uninvited. It was not discovered until the Steamer was well on her way; and it was settled that a gentleman by the name of Levy, who was a very great wag, should dispose of the intruder. On reaching Bald Head, (an island at the mouth of the Cape Fear,) Levy managed to have the gentleman landed and left on the island, where he remained until some Pilots relieved him from his lonely situation and carried him back to Wilmington. Soon after his return, he wrote a very long explanatory letter to Levy, stating that during his sojourn in Wilmington he had endeavored to behave himself as a gentleman; that he could conceive of no reason why his company was not as agreeable as other gentlemen's, and wound up by giving a challenge to Levy to meet him in mortal combat. Levy, a very excellent gentleman, was no fighting man, and to have a little fun out of the affair, and to bluff off the friend of the injured man, asked him if he knew the contents of the letter. Yes, said the friend. It is a challenge, said Levy, and I suppose you know that if your principal don't fight you will have to take his place. Yes, said the friend, I understand all that. Then go to your friend, said Levy, tell him *his letter* is *perfectly satisfactory*, I accept his apology. So I say, Mr. Speaker, to the Senator from Martin, I accept his apology.

CORRECTION.—We learn that it was Mr. Houston of Duplin, and not Mr. Humphrey of Onslow, who delivered the reply to Mr. Turner of Orange, from which we published an extract on Thursday. See first page of the Weekly Observer. The error was the Standard's, not ours. We further learn that it was some other Orange member, and not Mr. Turner, who set up the "plea of poverty".

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Rayner introduced a bill more effectually to secure a compliance with their charter by the Banks incorporated at the present session of the General Assembly, or that may hereafter be chartered. [Provides that the President and Cashier of the Bank shall certify under seal that the amount of specie required by the charter has been paid in, under a penalty of not less than $1,000 or more than $3,000 for a failure to comply with the provisions of this act; and under the additional penaltry of imprisonment, if they certify falsely.] The bill passed its first and second readings; and also its third reading by ayes 16, noes 12.

The resolution authorizing public Treasurer to borrow money if necessary passed 2d and 3d readings.

The Bill incorporating the Bank of Greensboro' and that increasing the capital of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington passed their 3 readings. The Fayetteville and Beaufort Railroad passed its 2d reading.

In the House, on Thursday, the bill appropriating $1,500 per annum to the State Agricultural Society passed its 3d reading. A resolution authorizing public Treasurer to borrow $300,000 if necessary, passed. A bill compelling banks to comply with charters (see Mr. Rayner's bill above) passed.

LATEST.—From our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Feb. 6.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Well, the Legislature has adjourned at last, and everybody is glad except a few pinch-penny mortals who made more money by its sittings than otherwise. The adjournment took place last night about one o'clock, in the midst of the greatest confusion. Since yesterday morning there has been no quorum in the Commons, and no proceeding could get a quorum; for the members in town numbered only 59 with the Speaker, consequently the last hours of the session were of no use to the State but on the contrary a dead loss, and no credit either, I may add. Something near one hundred bills remain on the Speaker's table in the Commons, having died there for want of a quorum. Many of these bills were important to sections of the State, and a severe reprimand should come up from the bosom of the masses against those who left before the work was done. A member who, for the sake of a few days of personal business or pleasure, leaves his post in this way should have a mark placed upon him that would forever arrest him at the gates of the capitol, and forbid his entrance. In the Senate a fairer record is presented: a quorum was present to the last, and no bill was left on the Speaker's table. This fact is alike creditable to the Senate and its indefatigable Speaker.

The last hours of the session in the Commons were consumed in debating propositions to unite with the other original States in erecting a National Monument in Independence Square, Philadelphia, and a bronze statue of Washington in the Rotunda of the State Capitol. When the National Monument bill was before the House on Friday night, it met with strong opposition by some of the ultra locofocos on the grounds chiefly that it was to be in an *abolition* State. It was fought off successfully by a small minority, by offering amendments and calling ayes and noes, until the House became wearied, and finally left without a quorum. Towards the close of the debate Mr. Jarvis moved to lay the bill on the table, but this only received twelve votes: Messrs. Bryson, Bullock, Daughtry, Hill, Jarvis, Jenkins, McMillan, Singeltary, Tomlinson, Waugh, L. Whitfield and N. B. Whitfield. No definite action was had. Yesterday morning, Mr. Turner made an effort to get the bill up, but failed. Last night, when the bill for the statue of Washington was announced it was evident there was not a quorum present, and Mr. Amis called the ayes and noes, saying he was in favor of the bill but he did not wish to see it passed unless there was a quorum present, however much he desired its passage. Only fifty members voted—all in the affirmative—a call of the House failed to raise a quorum, and thus the gates were shut down to further business. Had the democrats suffered the bill concerning the National Monument to have gone through on Thursday night both of these propositions would have become laws, and North Carolina would have been cleared of the reproach thus cast upon her.

Well! as we said in the outset, the Legislature is no more; its members before this reaches my readers will have gone to their constituents to render an account of their stewardship. Many of them will receive the cheering plaudit—"well done, good and faithful servants," while others, if they receive a just recompense of reward, will be branded as traitors to the best interests of the State and condemned to the shades of private life for years to come, aye, till the last day.

What has been done? More than ever was accomplished by any Legislature in this State. The amount of labor performed has been almost incredible, and more than I anticipated at the beginning of the session. It has been a bold and daring Assembly—some may call it reckless; but it is to be hoped the future will not prove it as such. Internal Improvement schemes, that would have startled the old fogies ten years ago, have been set on foot, and the grand problem of uniting the blue mountains of the west with the blue waves of the east has been stated and its practical solution attempted. May there be no errors in the reckoning!

The Revenue bill will probably call down the wrath of some when the Sheriffs present the bills of cost. Many will grumble, with what justice it is not for me to say. One thing is certain, it will raise an immense amount of revenue, perhaps more than will be actually needed; but money, in or out of the public crib, is no great drug. The bill might have been more equitable, and it might have been worse—it is a delicate matter to frame an equitable Revenue bill.

What has NOT *been done?* Much that should have been. Many sections have been neglected, and from those sections a murmur will come up. But time may not come to an end these two years yet, and then the wheel of fortune may bless the luckless.

Nearly all the recommendations of Ex-Governor Reid have been attended to. One exception presents itself to our mind: He recommended the erection of "two small monuments" in Capitol Square, one to the memory of the Revolutionary heroes and one to the Signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration. A Democratic Assembly differed with a Democratic Governor, and erected in Washington City, even in the great temple of that City, those "two small monuments" to commemorate very different events.

Our labors close with this letter; the intercourse we have had, my readers, has been pleasant; and as our pen is laid aside our best wishes go out for your happiness and prosperity.

The Halls are cheerless and vacant—the noise, confusion and clamor are over; the struggle for favorite schemes is no more—the Legislature, to all intents and purposes is *defunct;* and "Q," who has these three long months been "*in* the Corner", takes his leave of that favorite retreat and extends to you, Messrs. Editors, and to you, courteous readers, the *new* sign manual of,

Q *out* OF THE CORNER!

LIST OF ACTS.—We endeavored, by sending a telegraphic despatch to Raleigh, and in other ways, to get a List of the Acts passed at the late session for publication to-day. At last, we received a copy from our correspondent, too late to be published entire to-day. There are about 225 acts, public and private, and 28 resolutions. We subjoin the most important, and will give the remainder on Thursday.

An Act concerning the Revenue of the State.

[Imposes the following taxes for State purposes:—On real estate, twelve cents on every $100 valuation; on polls, white and black, forty cents per poll; on each toll-gate of a turnpike $10; $3 for gates across a highway, a tax equal to five times the largest toll demanded upon every public ferry, and $10 on every toll bridge; on every stud horse or jackass, $5, or the highest season price; on property descending or falling upon collateral relations, one per cent. when such collateral shall be a brother or sister, or descendant of a brother or sister—two per cent. when such collateral shall be a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased, or any descendant of such—three per cent. when such collateral shall be in any other consanguinity to the deceased, or shall be a stranger in blood—provided that no tax shall be imposed on property falling to the widow of the deceased, nor upon any devise or bequest to the wife or widow of a son of the deceased, nor upon that coming to the husband of a deceased wife, &c.; on every dollar, more than six, of net interest, or of net dividend or profit, upon money vested in steam vessels of 20 tons burthen or upwards, or in stock of any kind, or in shares of any incorporated or trading company, whether in or out of the State, including all bank dividends, bonds and certificates of debt of any other State or country, or of any public corporation, created by this or any other State, a tax of three cents; on every $100 employed in buying and selling slaves, 25 cents, and upon every $100 in every other species of trade, not in this chapter specially taxed, ten cents; on each pleasure vehicle in use by the owner, or by his consent, of the value of fifty and under a hundred dollars, fifty cents—of the value of one hundred and under two hundred dollars, one dollar—of the value of two hundred and under three hundred dollars, two dollars—of the value of three hundred and under four hundred dollars, three dollars—of the value of four hundred dollars and upwards, four dollars; on all gold and silver-plate and ornamental jewelry in use, other than jewelry worn by females, of as great value as $50, one per cent. on the value; on each gold watch in use, $1, silver watch in use, 25 cents, each harp in use, $2, each piano forte in use, $1, every pistol, except such as are used for mustering, and every bowie knife, $1; on dirks and sword canes, fifty cents—on all retailers of wines, cordials, or spiritous liquors, twenty dollars; on every keeper of a common inn, ordinary or tavern requiring license, $10; on each billiard table $100, except when there are two in the same room, and then $50 on the additional one; on each bowling alley, $25; livery stables, $10, on each pack of playing cards, 25 cents; on all pedlars of patent soap, patent medicines, and razors and razor strops, a tax of $5 in every county in which they may so peddle; on each mortgage deed and deed of trust and on each marriage contract, $1; on each marriage license, $1; on every merchant, merchant tailor, or jeweler, one-fourth of one per cent. upon his capital; on every merchant, &c., selling at wholesale or retail spiritous liquors, wines or cordials, five per cent. upon the capital so employed; on every merchant or apothecary selling drugs, medicines, or nostrums, as agent of the owner, if a non-resident, twenty-five per cent. of the value; on every commission merchant one per cent. of his commissions; on every auctioneer, one-fourth of one per cent. upon the value of all goods sold by him; on all distillers of turpentine, $2 50 on distillery of capacity of ten barrels and under; $2 50, on that between ten and fifteen barrels; $5 on that between fifteen and twenty; and $10 on that larger than twenty barrels; on all persons in each county offering to sell or peddling in said county any riding vehicle not of the manufacture, in whole or part of this State $30; on all horses and mules brought into this State for sale, $10 in each county where sales may be made; on every establishment for the sale of riding vehicles, any part of the wood work of which is not of the manufacture of this State, $100; and $50 when the vehicles are of the manufacture of this State; provided, that no person who is a manufacturer of such vehicles in this State, shall be taxed if he sells only in his own county; on every person exhibiting, selling, or offering to sell, by sample, any goods, wares, or merchandize, not of the manufacture of this State, $50 in each county, to be good for one year; on pedlars of whatever articles, $30 in each county; provided, that persons may sell, peddle live stock, (except horses and mules,) vegetables, oysters, books, charts, maps, and the like; on all brokers $100; on surgeon dentists, practicing physicians, practicing lawyers, and all other persons, (ministers of the gospel excepted,) whose practice, salaries or fees, or all of them together, shall yield an annual income of $500, $3 for the first $500, and $2 for every additional 500, until such income shall exceed fifteen hundred, and then $5 for every additional five hundred above that amount; on attorneys' license ten dollars; on all insurance companies incorporated in this State, $100 per annum, and on all incorporated out of the State, $100 per annum for the first, and $50 for every county in which an agency shall be established; on all agencies of banks incorporated out of this State, $500; on each express company $200; on every company of circus riders, and on every menagerie, $50 in each county in which they exhibit; on theatrical players, sleight of hand performers, rope dancers, and the like, $30; on every company or person of singers, dancers, serenaders, and every person who lectures for reward, $5, unless the whole proceeds be devoted to some literary or charitable use in the State. Everything upon which taxes are imposed, to be listed within the last 20 working days in July in every year.

The several county courts, at the term when they shall appoint justices to take the tax lists for the year 1855, and at the same term every five years thereafter, shall appoint two respectable freeholders, to be associated with said justice, and these three shall be a board of valuation, and shall accurately estimate the real value of lands and improvements thereon, and return said estimate to their respective county courts. It is also provided that the sheriffs shall specify in their receipts the amount of State tax, and also the amount of county tax, separately.

Explanatory and amendatory of the act passed at the present session of the General Assembly, entitled "an act concerning Revenue." [Includes in the tax on polls and real estate, the tax heretofore imposed for the Lunatic Asylum.

An act to amend the Constitution of the State. [The Free Suffrage Act.]

To re-charter the Bank of the State of N. C. [Capital increased $500,000; chartered till 1885.

To re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear. [Capital increased $500,000; chartered till 1880.

To incorporate the Bank of Wilmington. [Capital $800,000.

To incorporate the Bank of Clarendon. [In Fayetteville; capital $400,000.]

To increase the capital of the Commercial Bank, Wilmington.

To incorporate the Wilmington Savings Bank.

More effectually to secure a compliance with the terms of their charters, by the Banks chartered at the present session of the General Assembly, or that may hereafter be chartered in this State.

To incorporate the Greenville, Tennessee, & French Broad Rail Road. [From Paint Rock, on French Broad river, through Madison, Buncombe and Henderson, to intersect with such S. C. road as the stockholders may designate. No State aid given.

To incorporate the Fair Bluff & Conwayboro' rail r'd.

To incorporate the Statesville & Greensboro' rail r'd.

To incorporate a company to construct a ship canal to unite the waters of Albemarle, Currituck and Pamlico Sounds with the Chesapeake Bay. [The State to endorse $250,000 of bonds.

To authorise the Cape Fear and Deep river navigation company to issue bonds. [$300,000, endorsed by the State.

To amend the act entitled an act to incorporate the Atlantic and N. C. rail road company, and the N. C. Western rail road company. [Provides for a rail road from Goldsboro' to Beaufort; capital $1,600,000, one-third by individuals; two-thirds by the State; eight directors to be appointed by the State, 4 by individuals.

To incorporate the Chatham rail road company. [For a rail road from the coal fields to Raleigh; capital $800,000; no State aid.

For the completion of the N. C. rail road. [By a further State subscription of one million; the State to be entitled to six per cent on the same before any dividends are paid on other stock. $15,000 is appropriated by this act to continue improvement of Tar river.

To incorporate the Wilmington and Charlotte rail road. [By Lumberton, Rockingham, Wadesboro' and Monroe: capital two millions; $500,000 to be subscribed before company organised; as every 25 miles shall be completed, the State to endorse its bonds for $200,000; the road to be mortgaged to the State for security for these bonds. The road to be extended from Charlotte to Rutherfordton, with another million of capital, on same terms.

To incorporate the Western N. C. rail road. [From Salisbury to the French Broad, at or near Asheville; capital six millions; State to take two-thirds.

To incorporate a company to construct a rail road from some point on the waters of Beaufort harbor to Fayetteville, through Carteret, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson and Cumberland. [No State aid given.

To amend the act incorporating the Fayetteville and Northern P. R. company,

Establishing a new county by the name of Polk.

To amend the charter of the F. & W. P. R. Co.

To lay off and establish, out of a portion of Cumberland, a new county, to be called Harnett.

To incorporate the Hillsborough and Chapel Hill P. R. company.

To incorporate the Chatham and Randolph P. R. Co.

For the protection of sheep against dogs.

To incorporate the Raleigh and Cape Fear P. R. Co.

Concerning the towns of Fayetteville & Wilmington.

To alter the time of holding the courts in the sixth Judicial Circuit

To regulate the inspection of flour in Fayetteville.

Concerning the Fayetteville and Centre P. R. Co.

To create the county of Wilson. [Out of portions of Edgecombe, Nash, Johnston and Wayne.

Supplemental to the act establishing Harnett county.

Relating to the Fayetteville and Warsaw P. R. Co. [Appropriates $10,000 between Clinton and Warsaw.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings are without general interest.

COFFEE.—There is considerable excitement in the Coffee Market North and South, and an advance in prices of Rio.

IS IT TRUE?—We find the following story in the Philadelphia North American. We ask is it true? There is probably another side to the story. It is quite likely that "old Salzbury" is one of those cunning old foxes that have found out the only way to the hearts of the abolitionists, viz: by lying and stealing. If a free negro from the South goes to the North, *as a free negro*, they let him starve. But if he passes himself off for a fugitive slave, they feed him and clothe him, and caress him. An honest man finds no favor with them;—only rogues and swindlers. We suspect that "old Salzbury" has found out this weak side of the abolitionists, and is making the most of it. One would suppose that the abolitionists themselves might see that, from the fact, that notwithstanding the "dreadful stories" he tells of "cruel treatment," he actually learned to read whilst with his "cruel" master, and is still "hale and robust" at 90 years of age. But see the Philadelphia story:—

"During a recent visit to the House of Industry, we had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with a genuine "Uncle Tom" in the shape of one whose history possesses even more interest than that of Mrs. Stowe's Christian hero. This is a colored man known as "old Salzbury." He is 90 years of age, but still hale and robust, with good sight and hearing, and promising by appearance to live for many years. Up till his 89th year, he was a slave in North Carolina. He had a hard master, whose name was M'Kinney, and he tells dreadful stories of the cruel treatment he and others on M'Kinney's plantation received. He labored faithfully until he was 89 years of age, when his master gave him a small sum of money and turned him adrift, pretty much as one might turn an old worn out horse out to die upon the road. By hard scratching, old Salzbury contrived to work his way to Philadelphia, where he had been told he would find friends. He was kindly received at the House of Industry, where he is still comfortably lodged and fed, and where he remains the chief object of curiosity to visiters. We found old Salzbury reading his Bible, and was informed that he thus occupied the greater part of the day, and that he was as genuine a Christian as ever breathed. We inquired how he had learned to read, and he told us that his master had bought a slave "who had larnin'," and that man had taught him the rudiments, and then "fus from one, den from anoder," said he, "I cotch it." He appeared to have a full appreciation of the kindness with which he had been treated by his Philadelphia friends, and for all of it, he said, he gave thanks to the Lord first, and then to the good-hearted white folks. Salzbury has an excellent memory, and he remembers a number of incidents connected with the prosecution of the war of Independence in the Carolinas. He was then a boy of 12 years of age, and while upon his master's plantation had good opportunities of witnessing the bustle and excitement attending a time of war, when the conflict was partly civil in its nature. We wish Salzbury many a happy day in his present comfortable quarters, and the fulfilment of the hopes his Bible inspires when death puts an end to his eventful life."

GENERAL SCOTT.—It is stated that the resolution conferring the title of Lieut. General upon Gen. Scott will entitle him to about $30,000 of back pay, and $1,600 additional pay per annum. It is well that the country should sometimes act liberally towards its faithful servants. "Poor pay, poor preach," is a lesson which we shall some day learn to our cost.

"Any party that adopts the doctrine that no bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars shall be received in payment of the public dues, will go to the dogs."

Mr. Speaker Winslow's Speech.

A majority of a Democratic Senate votes for bills containing such a provision. *Ergo*, the Democratic party will go to the dogs. So farewell to Democracy.—*Raleigh Star.*

NORTHERN SENTIMENT.—During our last Summer's visit to the North, we became deeply impressed, as our readers may possibly remember, with the alarming increase, amounting to almost universal prevalence, of hostility to the South, growing out of the Nebraska legislation of Congress. We had since been induced to hope, from not coming in contact with it, that the excitement had in some degree died out, and given place to a more kindly national feeling. But a fact is stated in the N. Y. papers, most significant of the prevalence, undiminished, of the pestilent sentiment. It is, that in all the bitter discussions which took place in the Legislature of that State, on the recent Senatorial election, not one man, of any party, made it an objection to Mr. Seward that he was hostile to slavery and to the South, to the Nebraska bill and to the repeal of the Missouri compromise—to the Union, in short, for that is the bitter end to which all this is tending. The N. Y. Evening Post felicitates itself and its associate abolitionists, that—

"Men of all varieties of political opinion took part in the debate—Silver Grey Whigs, the most zealous of Mr. Seward's enemies, and democrats, Hard and Soft, yet no man opened his mouth to hint that, on account of anything that he had done or said in regard to slavery, or on account of any views he was supposed to entertain on that subject, he could not truly represent the public opinion of the State. No man rose to call him an Abolitionist. If that name, once a word of opprobrium, could have had any effect, either on the members of the legislature or on the people who were expected to read the debates, it would have been uttered again and again. So far as the slavery question is concerned, it was tacitly admitted that he had done his duty and fairly represented his constituents."

This is truly a significant sign. It shows that that sort of revolution at the North "never goes backwards." It grows and strengthens with every succeeding struggle.

The recent elections to the U. S. Senate, of Trumbull from Illinois, Durkee from Wisconsin, Harlan from Iowa, and Wilson from Massachusetts, are evidences of the wide spread of this same abolition feeling.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.

Marine Disaster.—The steamship North Carolina, hence for Liverpool, returned to Breakwater yesterday in a leaky condition.

The Trustees of the United States Bank announce that no claims against that institution will be received after the 15th of April next, and that they will proceed to make a final dividend to the creditors.

MARRIED,

In Moore county on the 6th inst., by Absalom Kelly, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL C. McAULEY to Miss MARTHA THOMAS, daughter of the late Frederick Thomas.

DIED,

In this county, on Wednesday last, Mrs. SARAH MARTIN.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Express Line. Feb'y 15.—Str Fairy and lighter J R Blossom, and goods for A J O'Hanlon, Beasley & Houston, J & T Waddill, D & W McLaurin.

Lutterloh & Co.'s Line. Feb'y 17.—Strs Fanny, with passengers, and Rowan, with goods for P P Johnson, S A Holmes, R Gray, Overby & Houston, J E Patterson, Troy & Marsh, T S Lutterloh, J Kyle, Benbow, Kyle & Co, J W Powers, Ray & Pearce, W N Tillinghast, W & Overbaugh, J W Baker, R K Bryan, J Page, J H Colby.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 14.—Schrs Edward Kidder from New York, A S Ells from Rockport, Me. 15—Barque Saranac from Cardenas; Schr. Charles Mills from N York. 16.—Schrs Helene from N York, J C Manson fm Shallotte. 17.—Brig Truxillo fm N York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb. 19.

BACON—	9 a	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	27 a 28
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	33 a 35
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5½
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	11½ a 12½	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p.(sack,)	1 85 a 2 00
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	7½ a 7¾	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	7 a 7½	Flaxseed,	0 00 a 1 25
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	15 a 17½	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	a 65
Brs. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	60 a 65
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a 60
FEATHERS—	40 a 45	N. E. Rum,	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	a 8 25	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	7 75 a 8 00	American Gin,	75 a 80
Fine,	7 50 a 7 75	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	7 25 a 7 50	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	1 00 a 1 05	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	$0 a 0 00	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	60 a 65	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	80 a	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	1 10 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5½	WHITE LEAD—	$2½ a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2½ a 2½
LARD—	10 a 10½	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	8 a	WOOL—	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

We reduce quotations of cotton.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 60, hard 1 75. Spirits 37 to 38. Rosin $1. Tar 1 95. Cotton 8 5-16. 1 raft Timber sold at 6 50.

At New York, Southern Flour 8 75 to 9 25. Middling upland cotton 8½. Spirits Turpentine 41½ to 42. Rosin 1 65.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,444,888 bales, against 1,589,533 last year. Decrease 144,645.

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

THERE will be a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company at Wilmington, on Thursday, the 8th day of March next. A punctual and general attendance is earnestly solicited. It will be one of the most important meetings the Company has ever held—as arrangements will have to be made for paying the debts of the Company, and steps must be taken for a prompt and vigorous prosecution of the work. *Let every Stockholder then be present,* who wishes to preserve his Stock and complete the improvement.

ALEXANDER MURCHISON, Pres't.

Feb. 16. 76-48M

Love is a fulfilling of the Law.

FOR they that love most are most lovely, for they love to have their Daguerreotypes taken by Crowl at his Rooms over Foulkes & McRae store, Hay street, directly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 19. 76-

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

PALM OIL SOAP,

FOR chapped hands, for the face, and for children, it is superior to any other. For sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Feb'y 17. 76-2t

Wistar's Cough Lozenges, for sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Feb'y 17. 76-2t

Yeast Powders and Chocolate, for sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76-2t

$5 REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber last night, at the Toll House on Haymount, a small, clay-bank Mare. Five Dollars will be paid for delivery to P. P. Johnson, at Fayetteville; and Twenty Dollars for sufficient evidence to convict the thief.

N. R. BRIDGES.

Feb'y 19. 76-2tpd

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE.

MY BRICK YARD in Campbellton is for Rent, with Machinery, Sheds, &c., in good order; it is offered on fair terms for one year.

Or will be sold if a satisfactory offer can be had. There is Ten Acres in the lot and better clay cannot be found within ten miles of Fayetteville.

A fine opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to go into the Brick Making Business. Liberal terms will be offered.

For further particulars apply to G. W. LAWRENCE.

TO HIRE.

A GOOD Cook and Washerwoman, and a young and active Negro Man—a good Ostler. Enquire at the Drug Store of Foulkes & McRae.
Jan'y 31. 71-tf

GRASS SEED!!

RED CLOVER, BLUE GRASS. For sale by
J. N. SMITH.
Feb'y 1, 1855. 71-1m

PLANTS, TREES, &c.

A CONSIDERABLE lot of choice things just received and for sale; among which Asparagus, Rhubarb, and Raspberries should be planted as soon as possible. C. LUTTERLOH, Nurseryman.

P. B. McLAURIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BENNETTSVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA.
Will practice in Marlboro' and neighboring Districts.
Jan'y 30. 71-1m

NEW BOOKS.

FURTHER supplies of Barnum, Ruth Hall, Hearts Ease, and Fanny Fern's Portfolio, first and second series, &c. &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

Goods! Goods!

We have opened our Store in Campbellton. We offer low for cash or barter, DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.
JESSUP & CO.
March 1, 1854. 76tf

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,

Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN.
Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

FOR SALE.

2,000 ACRES of Land, 9 miles from Fayetteville, lying directly on the Southern Plank Road, and on each side of Big Rockfish. One of the best Turpentine sections in the county, with convenient improvements for a family residence; with a small corn mill on a never failing stream, and a first rate situation for a Turpentine Distillery and Store.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Feb'y 5, 1855. 72-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock of material at the Carriage establishment formerly occupied by Mr. A. H. Whitfield, intends carrying on the

Carriage-Making Business.

He solicits a share of the liberal patronage bestowed upon carriage shops generally. He has now on hand some very

HANDSOME VEHICLES

Which cannot be surpassed in the place for style of finish and durability, which he will sell as low as any work of the kind can be bought in the place.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

REPAIRING done in the best manner and on very reasonable terms.

Give him a call before buying elsewhere.
J. D. CALLAIS.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 3. 72-tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

60½ Acres on both sides of the F. & W. Plank Road 2¼ miles from Fayetteville. 14½ Acres on the North side of said Plank Road, 1½ miles from Fayetteville.

One House and Lot containing 3 Acres, opposite the above.

One House and Lot containing about 3 Acres, between the Yadkin and Morganton Roads, 1½ miles from Fayetteville.

The above Lands will be sold at Auction, on Monday March 5th, if not disposed of at private sale before.

For particulars apply to DAVID GEE.
July 22, 1853. 68tf

NEW BOOKS.

RICHARD THE LION HEARTED, Edited by Dr. Hawks; The Heir of Redcliffe; Amabel; Ruth Hall; "Alone;" Visiting Cards; Ready Reckoners, &c. Further supplies of above just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. W. C. BENBOW, Local Dentist.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he intends leaving here on the 5th of Feb'y, to be absent, on a visit North, until the 6th of March. He hopes by this timely notice that no one will be disappointed in not finding him during his absence.

N. B.—He usually keeps his appointments very punctually.
Jan. 1, 1855 62-tf

LARGE SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

THE Undersigned intending to change his business, will, on the 22d of February next, being Thursday, offer for sale, the following Real and Personal Estate:

Kingsbury: including 2,650 Acres Turpentine and Timbered Land, with Dwelling, outhouses and Store. A good stand for business, with 8 crops of Turpentine boxes, and abundant opportunity for buying Turpentine. This place is 11 miles from Fayetteville, on the Plank Road, and 2 miles from Cape Fear River.

One 50 Barrel Turpentine Still in good order.

One Steam Saw Mill, properly equipped and in good running order.

A Steam Mill and Fixtures on East side of Cape Fear, 12 miles from Fayetteville, on the Northern Plank Road, known as the Melbville Mill.

250 Acres Farming Land, adjoining Kingsbury. 100 Acres of which is cleared and ready for cultivation, being excellent reclaimed Swamp Land.

200 Acres on West side of Cape Fear River, formerly the residence of undersigned, with good dwelling, outhouses, &c.

320 Acres of Land on Western Plank Road, 8½ miles from Fayetteville, known as the Rush Land, portion of Trees never boxed.

8 Teams of Mules, best quality,—Kentucky and acclimated.

8 Waggons and Gear—(4 Log and 4 Road Waggons.)

The above sale will take place at KINGSBURY.

Terms and conditions made known at time of Sale.

Persons wishing to examine any part of the property, may do so on application to the subscriber.
N. KING.
Jan'y 17, 1855 57-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to W. F. Moore, either by note or account, will confer a favor by settling, at once, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

ALSO,

All persons indebted to W. F. & E. F. Moore, are requested to settle, as they are anxious to have all their accounts closed by cash or otherwise.
Jan. 1st, 1855. 67-tf

W. H. MARSH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
July 19. 67-3m

Blanks for sale here.

Large Supply of Books and Stationery.

WE are just receiving our new stock of Books and Stationery, embracing

School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books of every description; Writing Papers, every kind and price; Drawing Papers, Tissue Paper, Bristol Boards, Tracing Paper, Perforated Boards, white and colored; Copying Books, and Copying Ink; Envelope Paper, Envelopes, of almost every quality, price and size; Slates and Pencils; Drawing Pencils; Newman's and Osborne's English and American Water Colors; Hair Pencils; Steel Pens and Pen Holders; Quills; Red, Black and Blue Ink; Indelible Ink; Ink Stands; Rulers; Sealing Wax; Wafers; Mathematical Instruments; Bank; er's Wallets; Pocket Books and Porte Monaies; Tooth Brushes; Thermometers; &c., Rodgers's and Wostenholm's Superior Pocket and Pen Knives; Razors, and Razor Straps; Cabas, or Ladies Reticules; Rosewood and Mahogany Writing Desks and Work Boxes, and many other articles unnecessary to enumerate.

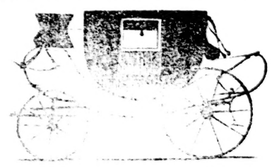
☞ We would call the attention of country Merchants, and others to our New Stock, which we are prepared to sell on the best terms for CASH, or on credit to punctual customers.
E. J. HALE & SON

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof; and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.
D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.
June 10, 1854 4tf

Wood Notes, or Carolina Carols,

A COLLECTION of North Carolina Poetry, compiled by a Lady of Raleigh. These volumes contain poems, never before published in a more durable form than the newspapers, by Judges Gaston, Strange, and Taylor, Gov. Iredell, Walker Anderson, Rev. Dr. Hawks, W. Winslow, and many others. For sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.



The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.
May 28, 1853. 98tf

Fall, 1854.
New Firm and New Goods.
PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c.

With an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing.

All of which they offer to purchasers at low prices and upon accommodating terms.

From long experience, and by strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.
B. F. PEARCE.] [J. B. FERGUSON.
Fayetteville, August 12, 1854. 23tf

$25 Reward

WILL be given for the delivery to me, or for the confinement in the Jail of Cumberland county, of DAVID BOOKER, who ranaway from me about the middle of last June.

DESCRIPTION.—Booker is about 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, has fine white teeth, speaks pleasingly when in conversation, is about forty years old, and in walking bends forward considerably. He is a Blacksmith by trade.

I have his indentures for two years from 1st of May 1854, for costs and charges in State case vs. him, in the Superior Court of Cumberland county; and all persons are cautioned not to employ him without my consent. T. R. UNDERWOOD.
Dec. 19, 1854. 60tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world it is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.
E. J. HALE.

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 30. 83-tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 26, 1854. 8tf

RYE WHISKEY.

DOCTOR Frank Williams' rectified Rye Whiskey can at all times be found at our Warehouse by the Cask. We have been selling this Whiskey for the last seven years and know it to be as good, if not superior to any Whiskey manufactured in America.
J. & T. WADDILL
Sept. 20, 1854 33-tf

Coopers' Tools, and all qualities of Glue for Distillers use, for sale by
D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 12, 1854 4tf

Fall Trade, 1853.

I have received my Fall Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

My Stock is large, and well worth the attention of purchasers. Any kind of Produce taken in exchange.
JAS. G. COOK.
Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

A large quantity of Manufactured TOBACCO, of various brands and prices, for sale by
STEDMAN & HORNE.
July 20, 1854. 16tf

FOR SALE,

A FIRST RATE BUGGY HORSE, of fine action, and fast. Also, a good BUGGY and HARNESS. The owner having no further use for them, they will be disposed of at a bargain if applied for soon.
Apply at this Office.
Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

S. S. AREY,

—DEALER IN—

Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Sugar and Coffee.

The public are invited to give a call at the Old Stand occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south-west corner of Market Square.
Oct. 28, 1854. 46tf

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Brothers' Steam Boat Company is removed to the Huske Building, on Green street, next door to P. Taylor's.
J. S. BANKS, Ag't.
Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

SHEMWELL & McDONALD,

(Successors to P. Shemwell,)
DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Also a general assortment of Straw & Silk BONNETS.

In addition to our stock now on hand, which is very good, we will in a few days receive a new supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, which we will sell low for cash or on reasonable time to punctual customers.
W. B. SHEMWELL.
A. N. McDONALD.
East side Green Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1854. 34-y

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

For Fall and Winter Trade.

J. C. THOMSON is now laying in his usual assortment of the most FASHIONABLE GOODS in his line, which are offered ☞ CHEAP FOR CASH. ☜ Please call and see for yourself, at the old stand—Market Square. J. C. THOMSON.
Sept. 25, 1854. 34-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL be open for the accommodation of guests, on Monday, the first day of January, 1855.

Situated on one of the principal Streets of the Town, and within a few minutes walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, and other business places, and yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle incident to a more central location.

It is newly erected, handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured with especial view to the comfort of patrons.

Spacious Stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
POWERS & CO.
Dec. 20, 1854. 59-3m

RAMSEY & BRO.,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Wilmington and Fayetteville,
And Agents for Express Line of Steamboats
AT FAYETTEVILLE.

M. J. RAMSEY.] [N. A. RAMSEY.
August 29, 1854. 26tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.
Nov'r 17, 1854.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the GROCERY AND HARDWARE BUSINESS at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Nov'r 17, 1854. 50tf

To the PHYSICIANS of NORTH CAROLINA, and to all who use Liquor as a Medicine or as a Beverage.

PHYSICIANS who prescribe Alcoholic Liquors for Medicinal purposes should give the preference to WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

1. It is manufactured at Scheidam, in Holland, and exclusively in the factory of the proprietor, by processes and from material elsewhere unemployed and unknown.

2. It is proved, by the repeated analysis of several eminent chemists, to be entirely free from the pernicious fusil oil which ramains in every kind of liquor distilled from grain, and which is the cause of the nervous and visceral derangement, serious congestion, and morbid desire for habitual and intemperate indulgence, which such liquors invariably tend to superinduce.

3. It is proved by the same unerring tests that the Juniper Gin is not flavored with the coarse, acrid and indigestible oil of Juniper heretofore used, but with the specifically lighter, more volatile, aromatic and medicinal of the two essential oils of the Italian Juniper berry, neglected by every other manufacturer.

4. It is chemically proved to be absolutely pure in its rectification—a quality obtained by an entirely new process, and which no other Holland Gin in the world has acquired.

5. It is proved by extensive medical experience and testimony, to be an efficient as well as an agreeable remedy in many cases of incipient dropsy, gravel, chronic gout, rheumatism, flatulence, colic, concretions in the kidney and bladder, dyspepsia, fever and ague, general debility, sluggish circulation of the blood, deficient assimilation of food and exhausted vital energy.

6. It is a most grateful and renovating cordial, and when used as directed, never inflames the system or induces inebriety, but tends rather to subdue the latter frailty, by creating a dislike to all inferior liquors. And it invariably corrects the ill effects of bad water, whether in swampy or limestone districts. In all of these enumerated qualities it has no rival in any market in the world.

Since the introduction of this celebrated medicinal beverage into the United States, a number of Liquor Dealers in New York and our other large cities have commenced counterfeiting it. The genuine is only sold in quart and pint bottles, handsomely wrapped in yellow paper with my name on the bottle, cork, and label. I would advise those who use it medicinally, to purchase by the bottle, as Bars and Hotels frequently fill my bottles with common gin and sell it for the genuine. For sale by all the respectable Druggists in the United States. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer and Importer,
18, 20 and 22, Beaver street, New York.

The word "Schnapp" belongs exclusively to my article, all others are counterfeit.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the only authorised Agent in Fayetteville. W. DRAUGHON.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 8, 1855. 64tf

COTTON BAGGING.

I HAVE a plentiful supply of Gunny and Dundee Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Bagging Twine. Send in your orders and they shall be supplied.
JAS. G. COOK.
Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

North Carolina Cassimeres.

MR. JAMES G. COOK has on hand a full stock of Rock Island Cassimeres, manufactured by Carson, Young & Grier, at their Mill in Mecklenburg County, N. C., where consumers and merchants can be supplied. The manufacturers recommend their fabrics as being equal in durability, and as permanent in color, as any goods of similar character manufactured or sold in the U. S. They invite the most full and thorough tests of them, and only ask to be patronized in proportion to their merits.
Sept. 9. 27tf

MONEY.

WE dislike to allude to unpleasant subjects during these hard times, but if our customers whose notes and accounts have been lying over for one and two years, would call and pay us, we would be thankful. If not convenient to call in person, remittances will do. We would almost consent to pay postage for the sake of the Cash.
J. & T. WADDILL, Hay St.
Nov'r 27, 1854. 52tf

$100 REWARD.

TWO attempts have been recently made to injure me pecuniarily, in the destruction, by fire, of my Turpentine lands lying on Beaver and Cross Creeks. One in April last, by which I lost some fifteen thousand boxes. One on yesterday while my hands were at dinner, by which about 1000 Turpentine boxes were destroyed. Being thus injured I feel it to be my duty to offer the above reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders. And I most earnestly call upon my friends and all good citizens of the county to aid me in ferrreting out the villian or villians, who, in violation of the public peace, regardless of their own self-respect and all social duty, thus wantonly or with malice, attempt, by stealth, to injure the property of others.
CHRISTOPHER MUNROE.
July 20, 1854. 15-

A. N. McDONALD,

(Formerly with James Kyle,)

TAKES this method of informing his friends and acquaintances, that he has associated himself with W. B. Shemwell in the Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS BUSINESS, in the Store formerly occupied by P. Shemwell, in the Shemwell Hotel Building, where he will be pleased to see all who may favor him with a call.
Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1854. 36-6m

Pure East India Castor Oil.

WE have just received a supply of Pure East India CASTOR OIL, without taste or smell, first introduced by us into this market last Spring.
FOULKES & MACRAE.
March 17, 1854. 80tf

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.
W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.
Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Jan. 1, 1852. f

FRRNCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.
R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.
March 11, 1853. 76tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

JOHN HARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the Town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. No exertions of himself and family will be spared to render those comfortable who may favor him with their company.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1853. 200tf

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats:

Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STEVENSTON,
D. LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
JAS. CASSIDEY,
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,

to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware-House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage.
J. S. BANKS, Ag't,
Fayetteville.
JNO. BANKS, Ag't
at Wilmington.
Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.
J. W. POWERS & CO.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.
FLEET R. PETERSON.
September 6, 1853. 26-tf

Carthage Hotel.

HAVING recently purchased the above Establishment from Malcom Kelly, Esq., I am now prepared to entertain in a comfortable manner those who may give me a call. Having ample Stables, good Ostlers, and a disposition to accommodate, I trust I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage.
H. C. McLEAN.
Carthage, Dec. 5, 1853. 51tf

WILLIAM BOW,

DEALER IN
Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.
FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

ANDREWS & JESUP,

No. 70 PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Machinists' Tools, Leather Belting &c.,
—ALSO—
"Manufacturer's Articles"
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.
Dec. 27, 1853. 57tf

STEDMAN & HORNE,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.
March 30, 1853. 81tf

Steam Engines—Fayetteville Manufacture.

WE are now prepared with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES from five to sixty horse power, which we can furnish on as favorable terms as any Northern establishment.

Persons in want of Engines for Mills, Boats, &c. will perceive the advantage of having them made near home.

☞ An Engine of our own manufacture can be seen in operation at the Foundry.
HALL & BOLLINGER.
Dec. 7, 1853. 51-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.
B. MONAGHAN.
March 28, 1853. 81-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.
November 2, 1854. 45tf

Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & T. Waddill,
HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,	Hats and Caps,
Hardware,	Saddlery and Leather,
Cutlery,	Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools,	Ready-made Clothing, and
Agricultural Implements,	Staple Dry Goods.
Boots and Shoes,	

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.
Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854. 43tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

NOTICE.

THE late firm of JAMES & JONES is dissolved. The subscriber will in future conduct the business in his own name, and is prepared to do all kinds of Brick Work, White washing and Plastering, in the neatest style and on the best terms. He keeps constantly on hand an excellent article of White Lime, and the best Plaster of Paris. Persons wishing work in my line will please give me a call.
F. M. JAMES.
Oct. 30. 45-tf

WANTED.

1000 BUSHELS of Rye; 500,000 lbs. well dried Rye straw, for which the highest market prices will be paid on delivery at our Store in Lower Fayetteville. JESSUP & CO.
July 1, 1854. 10-tf

Staves! Staves!

☞ We want to buy Spirits Barrel STAVES. Will pay the highest CASH prices.
JESSUP & CO.
March 1, 1854. 76tf

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS

These Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all *Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.*

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of **Piles,** after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs, to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

Also

DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.

These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that were ever made; and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs, of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the *Planter's Almanac* GRATIS, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in **Every Town and Village in North and South Carolina.**

In Fayetteville, by S. J. HINSDALE and JAMES N. SMITH.

NOTICE.

I SHALL SELL, on Thursday the 8th day of March next, on the premises, under a Deed of Trust given by James W. McRae, Esq., all his interest in

THE MONTGOMERY FACTORY,

it being four-fifths of the same, with the Lands, Buildings, and Machinery attached thereto.

The Factory is in good condition, buildings large, new and strong, and running 528 Spindles, with room for Looms and other fixtures. Also, an excellent and well finished two story Dwelling House, and out buildings, a good Store House, a Shoe Shop, Barn, Stables, &c. with the lands or lots attached to them.

Also, 220 Acres of LAND at Mount Gilead, with a large and convenient Store House, and a new and comfortable Dwelling House, out houses, and other buildings. This is a good stand for Mercantile Business, a good neighborhood, and the lands well adapted to farming. Various other property and articles will be sold at the same time and place.

Terms of sale will be made known on the day, and sale continued if necessary from day to day.
E. DEBERRY, Trustee.
Montgomery county, Feb. 1, 1855. 74-5ts

SALE OF FACTORY AND MINING STOCKS.

ON TUESDAY the 27th of March, in the Town of Asheboro', Randolph County, at 12 o'clock, M., I shall sell at Auction, twelve shares of stock, of $500 each, in the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company, belonging to the estate of Dr. L. Wood, dec'd. Also fifteen shares of $100 each, of stock in the Franklinsville Company, (not yet in operation.) There is due on his subscription for this stock $850, which the purchaser will be required to pay. Also, his interest, which is one-fourth, in a Copper Mine known as the "Scarlott Mine."

The Capital Stock of the Cedar Falls Company is $65,000. The Factory House is said to be best in North Carolina, and the machinery is of the best make and in good order. The goods it turns off are too well known to need puffing.

The Scarlott Mine is not yet fully developed, but enough so to justify the belief that it should take rank among the most promising in the State. A credit of six moths given—Bond with ample security will be required.

Those who desire to make good investments will do well to look to this.
H. B. ELLIOTT, Administrator.
Cedar Falls, Jan'y 15, 1855. 68*6t

☞ There will also be offered at the same time and place, 28 shares of stock in the Cedar Falls Company, on a credit of six and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch.

HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction. HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS. C. FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855. 72*tf

MULES! MULES!!

I HAVE three or four teams of large fine Kentucky MULES for sale, well broke to the Carriage, Wagon or Plough, of fine form and action. Those wanting Mules would do well to see them before purchasing elsewhere, for they are hard to beat.
Apply to H. T. WILSON, or
J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 31, 1855. 72*3t

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of Laurel Hill Church will receive proposals until Saturday, the 17th March, for Building a new Church at Laurel Hill. Plans and specifications can be had of Maj. D. K. Munroe or Milton McIntosh.
Jan. 26. 70-*5t

KYLE'S LANDING.

THE subscriber offers for sale Kyle's Landing, with Still and fixtures. The Still is of 20 bbls. capacity. A full supply of Turpentine can be had to run said Still; with right for 5 acres of Land adjoining.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle immediately, as further indulgence cannot be given, as the subscriber wants to settle with the whole world and the balance of mankind by Spring. R. F. MURPHY.
Kyles Landing, Jan'y 8. 64*tf

NEW GOODS

AT MARY'S GARDEN.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter STOCK, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware, and Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Drugs, and Medicines, &c.,

In short, every article usually kept in a Country Store. All of which are offered low for CASH, or in exchange for country produce. I will take Turpentine at 15 cts per Bbl. less than the Fayetteville price, payable in Goods or Cash. Staves and Heading wanted.
G. W. LAWRENCE.
Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 36-*tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of band stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. CHAS. M. LINES,
New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.
Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.
These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
March 3, 1854. 75-*tf

TROY & McLEAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN EQUITY.

ROBERT E. TROY and ALEXANDER McLEAN have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson county.

One of the members of the firm will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties, but the arrangement is such that the office will be kept open at all times.
Dec. 20, 1854. 61*6m

JAMES M. ELDNEY
56 JOHN ST.
COMMISSION MERCHANT

Buys and Forwards on the Best Terms,
Dry Goods, Groceries, Farming Implements, Books, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARRIAGES, FRUIT TREES,
AND ANYTHING ELSE THAT CAN BE HAD IN THE
C